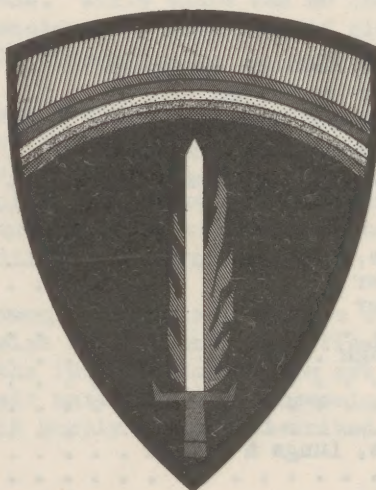


MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(Bi-monthly Review)



MONTHLY REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, US ZONE

20 SEPTEMBER 1946

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHTS 1/

German health organizations in the U.S. Zone have shown a slight improvement in carrying out essential public health operations during July and August. Sufficient medical and related professional personnel continue to be available to care for the needs of the population except for a shortage of trained specialists in certain fields such as neuro-surgery and tuberculosis. The main obstacles hampering efficient German health service are lack of motor transportation and lack of hospital bed capacity .

Control of communicable diseases remains only barely satisfactory. Rates of incidence of diphtheria, typhoid, gonorrhea, syphilis, and poliomyelitis increased during this period, while rates for all other communicable diseases remained unchanged or decreased. Control of tuberculosis continues to be hampered by lack of facilities. Control of communicable disease in the refugee and expellee population continues to be effective, with no significant outbreaks occurring during this period.

The nutritional status of the German civilian population showed further deterioration, as evidenced by continued loss of weight; however, the rate of weight loss in July was less than in June, though it is expected to continue with the decrease of food available from gardens. While there was no increase in the incidence of specific nutritional deficiencies, the incidence of rickets in children continued at the same high rate previously observed.

In spite of persistent efforts to increase civilian hospital bed capacity, only 7,110 civilian beds have been added since 1 March. During this same period there was a loss of 50,404 prisoner-of-war beds, and hence a net loss of 43,294 beds. The provision of additional hospital bed capacity for general hospitalization and for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis continues to be the most critical problem facing German health authorities.

The control of communicable animal disease continued to be reasonably effective; an increase in swine erysipelas was the only significant change. Control of hog cholera has improved since the introduction of the new crystal violet vaccine. Lack of fuel and shortage of repair materials for processing equipment has caused a decrease in the percentage of the milk supply being pasteurized.

STATUS OF GERMAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL

German public health organizations in the three Laender, the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and the Bremen Enclave are showing improvement both in the quality of personnel and in efficiency of operation. The lack of health officers in some of the rural Kreise does not present a serious problem, as those Kreise are being covered by health officers from adjoining areas. All essential civilian health positions are occupied; however, some of the incumbents still lack adequate training and initiative, and are being replaced as better qualified personnel become available. Salaries for official public health positions are still inadequate to attract the better qualified and more active professional personnel.

The number of active civilian medical and related personnel did not change significantly from the number available during previous months. Except for a shortage of trained specialists in certain fields, there were sufficient personnel to take care of the needs of the population. As of 1 August there was one doctor for every 1,135 German civilians, as compared to 1,092 in March and 1,587 in October. Slight increases during June and July (Figures 1 and 2) in the number of professional personnel resulted from release of German prisoner-of-war medical personnel and the resettlement of refugees and expellees.

Motor transportation is still inadequate, and hence many German health

1/ Complete statistical information for August is unavailable. Statistical data for June which have become available since publication of Report No. 12 on Public Health and Medical Affairs have been included in this report.

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officials are prevented from making necessary inspection and survey trips. In Wuerttemberg-Baden 50 percent of the available ambulances are inoperative because of the lack of either tires or gasoline.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Considerable progress has been made in establishing controls and developing means for improving the state of public health in the U.S. Zone. There have been fewer epidemics than might have been expected, but the health situation is still little more than barely satisfactory. Among the more important diseases showing increases in reported incidence during July and August are diphtheria, typhoid, gonorrhea, syphilis, and poliomyelitis. Rates for tuberculosis, scarlet fever, infectious dysentery and whooping cough did not change significantly during the two months, and rates for scabies and malaria decreased (Figures 3 to 14, inclusive).

Gonorrhea is higher in predominantly urban areas; Bremen has the highest rate, followed by Berlin and Greater Hesse. (Figure 15). Syphilis (Figure 16) also has a greater incidence among predominantly urban populations. Tuberculosis (Figure 17) shows the same trend, with its highest incidence in Berlin. Diphtheria (Figure 18), scarlet fever (Figure 19) and dysentery (Figure 20) are also more common in urban areas. Whooping cough (Figure 21) shows uniform increases in all areas since January 1946. This increase is due to improved reporting as well as to an actual seasonal rise in incidence. Comparative incidence of typhoid fever is also shown (Figure 22) for the U.S. Zone, Berlin and Bremen.

The increase in the incidence of venereal diseases which became apparent in late April continued; the average number of cases per week for April was 1889 for gonorrhea and 566 for syphilis while in July the average was 2,643 and 766 respectively. The publicizing of ambulatory penicillin treatment for gonorrhea, and the stressing of treatment of venereal diseases in general, has undoubtedly accounted for a large part of this increase.

A total of 115,654 cases of venereal diseases have been reported in the U.S. Zone during the period 1 June 1945 to 1 August 1946, including 90,208 cases of gonorrhea and 25,446 cases of syphilis. During August (a four week period) 15,153 new cases were reported, compared to 13,638 in July (a comparable four week period) and 15,558 in June (a five week period). A total of 73,118 cases of gonorrhea in German civilians had been treated with penicillin from the beginning of this program in early December 1945 to 1 August (Figure 23).

Reported new cases of tuberculosis continue to be added to the large backlog of infectious cases already discovered. Need for additional hospital facilities for treatment of tuberculosis is the most urgent of present health problems, and its solution is obstructed by the inability of the Germans to obtain hospital buildings, hospital furniture, equipment and other essential furnishings. There were 2,773 new cases of tuberculosis of the lung and larynx during July, bringing the known total of such cases to 93,821 in the U.S. Zone and U.S. Sector Berlin. Beds occupied by tuberculosis patients during July totaled 11,684 in tuberculosis institutions and 3,571 in general hospitals. During the same period tuberculosis dispensaries, treating non-hospitalized cases, carried out 47,636 regular examinations, 80,711 fluoroscopic examinations and 17,555 office visits. Projected controls, in addition to the provision of hospital treatment for open cases, include the development of out-patient facilities for care and rehabilitation of known tuberculosis cases, wide dissemination of tuberculosis information and improved case finding. People entering the Zone are examined to forestall the importing of the disease. Because transmission of tuberculosis is increased by overcrowding, malnutrition, and poor sanitation and hygiene, substantial advances in the control of this disease can hardly be expected until improvement has

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occurred in the basic standard of living. Success of the measures being taken now will be reflected in the decline in cases and deaths in 1947 and succeeding years.

Local disease outbreaks include one of typhoid fever in Kreis Goeppingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, which began in June and has so far resulted in a total of 46 cases and four deaths; an outbreak of paratyphoid fever in Wasserburg, Bavaria during the week ending 27 July, attributed to contaminated meat; and an outbreak of the same disease at Lichtenfels, Bavaria, during the week ending 10 August, in which 157 cases were recognized.

The seasonal increase in poliomyelitis which began in July continued, with 27 cases reported for the week ending 24 August. Malaria, which showed a sharp increase in Berlin during the spring of 1946, is now declining; 268 cases were reported in July and 193 in August, following an intensive program designed to eliminate the reservoir of infection and to destroy the mosquito vector. Reported incidence of scabies has decreased, due to improved treatment and the increased availability of scabicides. Only occasional cases of influenza have been reported. Present control measures include laboratory facilities in each Land, with personnel and equipment to confirm and identify suspected cases by modern laboratory procedures.

Only one case of typhus fever occurred in July and two in August. One case of relapsing fever was reported in Frankfurt for the week ending 17 August.

Processing of refugees at border control and other stations includes disinfection with DDT to destroy vermin and physical inspection of individuals to find and quarantine cases and suspected cases of communicable diseases. Tuberculosis, scabies, venereal disease, dental diseases, rickets, typhoid fever, dysentery and nutritional defects have been discovered at these stations.

Total death rates from communicable diseases continue to decrease (Figures 24, 25, 26 and 27). During July and August they were so low as to be an insignificant part of the total death rate, except for tuberculosis, which continues to cause more deaths than all other communicable diseases combined.

Live births exceeded deaths during both the second quarter of 1946 and during July (Figure 28). Infant and total mortality rates decreased, and birth rates increased (Figures 29 and 30).

The immunization program continued during June and July, with particular attention to typhoid fever in those communities where rates for the disease have remained high and where environmental factors have not been sufficiently improved. Smallpox and diphtheria immunization decreased because of the school vacation period. Immunizations were also carried out against scarlet fever and typhus fever (Figures 31 and 32) during this period.

The following table shows the number of immunizations completed since the beginning of occupation:

<u>Disease for which immunized</u>	<u>Immunizations Cumulative to 1 July 1946</u>	<u>Immunizations Cumulative 1 August 1946</u>
Total of 5 types of immunization	5,195,743	5,969,985
Smallpox	885,929	917,789
Diphtheria	1,829,083	1,862,627
Typhoid Fever	1,807,659	2,489,243
Scarlet Fever	601,134	626,218
Typhus	71,938	74,108

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Nutrition

Progressive weight loss in the German civilian population continued during June and July 1946, though it was more marked in June than in July (Figure 33). Recent weight losses have lowered the average weight of the German civilian to the lowest point recorded since reliable nutritional information has been obtainable for the U.S. Zone (Figures 34-37). During July and August the rate of weight loss has definitely decreased, and a tendency for weights to stabilize has been observed. This can only be due to an increase in food consumption. Since the official ration has not been significantly altered, such an increase has probably come to a large extent from gardens. As food from this source diminishes, further weight loss will occur.

The incidence of rickets in children continues at the same high rate observed during the past year, and indicates an unsatisfactory nutritional state. The incidence of other specific nutritional deficiencies has not increased.

Only 65 percent of the caloric requirements for maintaining a minimal satisfactory nutritional state was furnished by the official ration of the normal consumer during the past three months, and this consumer group comprises well over half of the total population. The loss of weight already sustained by the German civilian population and the continuance of this trend preclude a satisfactory nutritional state.

Sanitation

Efforts by German civilian and occupational agencies to correct water supply shortages in the 57 critical cities in Bavaria continue, but total success has not yet been achieved.

The civilian mosquito control program inaugurated in Berlin in June was augmented in July by a military program utilizing two power spray units mounted on a truck and in a barge. With the help of these units, all large anopheles breeding areas in the U.S. Sector of Berlin were treated in July and August with DDT in oil.

Inspections of the main expellee border control, reception and distribution centers showed that environmental sanitation conditions varied. Common deficiencies were inadequate delousing for typhus control, lack of fly control, serious overcrowding of sleeping quarters, and inadequate latrine and bathing facilities. These deficiencies are being corrected.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Hospitalization

The provision of additional hospital bed capacity for general hospitalization and for isolation and treatment of tuberculosis continues to be the most critical problem now facing German health authorities. In spite of persistent efforts on the part of Military Government health officers and German health officials, civilian hospital bed capacity available on 1 August was only 167,649, as compared to 160,539 on 1 March. During this same period, prisoner-of-war beds decreased from 59,520 available on 1 March to only 9,116 available 1 August. Thus the increase of 7,110 civilian beds was much more than offset by loss of 50,404 prisoner-of-war beds, and a net loss in total bed capacity of 43,294 resulted. Hospital space was diverted to other uses, and there was a decrease in the rated capacity of prisoner-of-war hospitals upon their transfer to civilian use. As of 1 August there were 10.1 beds per thousand of population, while a minimum of 15 beds per thousand is considered essential for proper care of the civilian population during the coming winter. Bed occupancy, as might be expected, has decreased during the summer months. On 1 August occupancy of civilian

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hospital beds averaged 83.2 percent as compared to 87.7 percent on 1 March, while occupancy of prisoner-of-war beds on 1 August was only 58.3 percent, as compared to 75.1 percent on 1 March (Figure 38).

As a part of the program now being conducted by the German health authorities to increase hospital bed capacity, a committee of two doctors and one architect has been appointed in Wuerttemberg-Baden to survey the entire Land and select existing buildings that can be requisitioned and utilized as hospitals. As a further step in this program, contracts have been placed and allocations of raw materials made for the production of an additional 5,000 hospital beds and bedside tables in that Land. The other Laender have been urged to carry out a similar program. In addition to the shortage of suitable buildings for diversion to hospital use, there continues to be a shortage from indigenous production of the necessary hospital furnishings and equipment.

Narcotic Control

Production and supply of narcotics continue to be adequate and the efficiency of the Land Opium Offices in enforcement of regulations continues to increase, owing largely to an increase in personnel.

Interzonal transactions are increasing, and have reached an average of about 75 transactions of appreciable size monthly. Present arrangements for interzonal trade are being improved to eliminate administrative delays and provide uniform control. Several offers from benevolent organizations to ship narcotics into the U.S. Zone were disapproved, since no scarcity of narcotics exists; it was suggested that other medicinals be substituted.

Shipments of narcotics are now being included in the monthly train carrying medical supplies from the U.S. Zone to Berlin. The first shipment, which contains considerable quantities of narcotics, will be distributed to all of the wholesalers in the city. Supervision of sales will be undertaken by the city's German Health Office.

Medical Supply

The availability of essential medical supplies has improved since the release of captured enemy dumps for controlled distribution through German commercial channels; however, shortages of certain items continue to exist in some areas. Shortages of agar-agar and cedar oil, essential to the operation of bacteriological laboratories, have developed in the last two months, and the supply of cod liver oil and other vitamin D preparations continues to be inadequate to provide prophylaxis against rickets.

The failure of indigenous production to provide sufficient insulin for the Zonal diabetic population was temporarily compensated for by the receipt and distribution of 30,000,000 units imported from the United States in June and July. This supply will be exhausted during September; however, additional supplies are being provided through CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany) shipments, which it is expected will make up the deficiency during the coming six months.

The quantity of soap available to the civilian population continues to be totally inadequate for the maintenance of personal hygiene and sanitation, and this lack presents one of the major obstacles to the effective control of communicable diseases, especially scabies and other skin diseases. Efforts are being intensified to secure fatty acids to increase soap production.

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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

No significant personnel changes have occurred during the past several months; a definite shortage of qualified and experienced veterinary officials still exists. This condition is being alleviated in some cases by assigning one official to supervise several Kreise, and in other cases by using resident veterinary practitioners in a temporary capacity. It has been necessary to utilize the services of discharged officials as auxiliary employees in a few areas where outbreaks of serious diseases such as hog cholera and foot-and-mouth disease have occurred. Existing vacancies continue to be filled with trained and experienced personnel as they are made available for employment by the Trial Tribunals under the provisions of the Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.

Animal Disease Control

Figures 39 and 40 show the incidence of the principal communicable animal diseases in the U.S. Zone for the months of June and July respectively. Hog cholera is reported by the Bavarian authorities as being under control, with the current incidence receding to the lowest figure recorded for this disease since January of this year. German officials give credit for the control of this infection to the use of the new crystal-violet vaccine developed in the United States and first introduced into Germany a few months ago by Military Government Veterinary Officers. Swine erysipelas increased considerably during the two-month period, despite an ample supply of vaccine and anti-serum, since lack of experienced personnel, transport, vaccination equipment and communication facilities precluded the carrying out of a totally effective immunization program. The foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden spread during June and July, following the relaxation of the rigid quarantine restrictions placed on the affected villages. This measure was necessary to permit grazing in nearby pastures, as dry feed was not available to bring into the villages. Since last fall, almost all of the horses and mules in the Zone have been tested for glanders, and a few cases have been found. Horses brought in by refugees and expellees from the East are now being examined. As a result of quarantine, sanitation, destruction of infected birds, and vaccination, the fowl plague infection in Bavaria is being gradually reduced. Scabies of horses continues to decline with the installation and operation of treatment stations. Shortage of sulphur has hindered the full use of this treatment.

Meat and Milk Hygiene

The percentage of milk pasteurized in the U.S. Zone at the present time varies from 30 to 99.65. This represents a decline in the percentage pasteurized during the last several months, owing to lack of fuel and of the repair materials necessary to maintain processing equipment.

Short courses have been given throughout the U.S. Zone for Veterinary Meat Inspectors, Lay Meat Inspectors and Trichina Inspectors. These are carried on in the large slaughter houses under the direction of the Veterinary Official of each establishment.

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FIGURE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 July 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physi- cians	Nurses	Den- tists	Mid- wives	Pharm- acists	Veter- inarians	Others
TOTAL	14,539	29,367	7,086	4,767	3,154	1,114	4,369
LAND BAVARIA	7,143	12,231	3,064	2,142	1,129	615	651
Mainfranken	773	1,590	266	355	133	57	143
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,159	2,297	708	517	264	124	186
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,079	2,357	499	549	215	176	137
Schwaben	650	1,802	396	293	140	110	71
Oberbayern	3,482	4,185	1,195	428	377	148	114
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,833	6,054	1,564	1,220	594	203	324
RB Kassel	659	1,753	421	389	153	105	206
RB Wiesbaden	1,018	3,095	671	388	292	98	118
RB Hessen	1,156	1,206	472	443	149	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	2,864	7,014	1,456	1,230	878	218	2,056
Baden Section	1,106	3,100	622	545	307	66	892
Wuerttemberg Section	1,758	3,914	834	685	571	152	1,164
BREMEN ENCLAVE	438	867	210	48	119	19	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	1,261	3,201	792	127	434	59	1,338

FIGURE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
(1 August 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physi- cians	Nurses	Den- tists	Mid- wives	Pharm- acists	Veter- inarians	Others
TOTAL	14,690	30,025	7,240	4,797	3,303	1,191	4,616
LAND BAVARIA	7,158	12,412	3,140	2,158	1,244	662	813
Mainfranken	789	1,610	305	371	137	83	144
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,165	2,316	723	540	275	130	193
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,074	2,353	518	553	217	177	142
Schwaben	628	1,705	388	264	136	109	65
Oberbayern	3,502	4,428	1,206	430	479	163	269
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,891	6,176	1,593	1,228	599	223	361
RB Kassel	672	1,802	425	395	155	132	214
RB Wiesbaden	1,063	3,166	694	391	295	91	147
RB Hessen	1,156	1,208	474	442	149	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	2,932	7,121	1,484	1,234	876	228	2,170
Baden Section	1,138	3,155	638	548	295	74	980
Wuerttemberg Section	1,794	3,966	846	686	581	154	1,190
BREMEN ENCLAVE	448	1,125	231	48	150	19	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	1,261	3,191	792	129	434	59	1,272

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FIGURE 3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
For Month of June 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

LAND	POPULATION	Reported Number of New Cases and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																									c:cases	d:deaths				
		Cases & Deaths	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies			Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza
Bavaria	8,146,734	c	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1151	311	1470	156	1584	13	9	5604	1517	129	30	40	15	3	-	-	-	9232	-	4	48	-	425
Greater Hesse	3,445,924	d	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	349	33	7	9	2	-	8	15	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wuerttemberg	3,445,924	d	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	166	923	139	519	14	1	3115	882	48	29	9	8	1	1	39	1	2086	-	1	13	94	145
Baden	3,043,926	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	141	25	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen	473,000	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	140	624	199	780	7	3	2115	545	78	25	73	9	1	2	-	-	5588	-	1	32	8	63
Enclave	473,000	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	170	25	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1286	-	-	1	62	-
Berlin	934,000	c	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	338	130	353	36	-	4	-	1279	501	54	7	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
(U.S.Sector)	934,000	d	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	229	9	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Rate Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum.																																
Bavaria	8,146,734	c	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.09	4.04	19.11	2.03	20.59	.17	.08	72.85	19.72	1.68	.39	.52	.19	.04	-	-	-	120.02	-	.05	.62	-	5.52
Greater Hesse	3,445,924	c	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.11	4.98	27.69	4.17	15.57	.42	.03	93.45	26.46	1.44	.87	.27	.24	.03	1.17	62.58	-	.03	.39	282	4.23	-	-
Wuerttemberg	3,043,926	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.64	4.76	21.22	6.77	26.52	.24	.10	71.91	18.53	2.65	.85	2.48	.31	.03	.07	189.99	-	.03	1.09	.27	2.14	-	-
Bremen	473,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.34	4.62	21.56	6.38	-	.66	-	163.24	47.96	2.42	3.74	.88	-	-	-	-	282.92	-	-	.22	1364	-	-
Enclave	473,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.52	14.43	39.18	4.00	-	.44	-	141.97	55.61	5.99	.78	9.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.66	-	-
Berlin	934,000	c	.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(U.S.Sector)	934,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FIGURE 4

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
For Month of July 1946

LAND	POPULATION	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of Communicable Disease																				c:cases		d:deaths													
		Cases & Deaths	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles					
Bavaria	8,169,731	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1110	299	1162	129	1428	13	5	2	10	4808	1341	200	122	49	4	-	-	7580	-	3	33	-	560					
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	173	698	134	624	11	8	1	8	2901	874	49	27	13	356	1	36	1585	-	1	12	62	124					
Wuerttemberg	3,293,283	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	153	597	179	849	7	10	1	10	1813	443	72	14	26	5	-	-	4411	-	2	15	4	68					
Baden		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	103	27	4	3	1	-	-	595	208	6	8	6	-	-	-	993	-	-	1	-	-					
Bremen		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	16	104	46	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Enclave	478,106	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	25	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Berlin		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	113	316	69	-	-	-	-	1051	407	36	9	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-					
(US Sector)	944,818	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	147	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-					
Case Rate Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																																					
Bavaria	8,169,731	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.65	4.75	18.47	2.05	22.70	.21	.16	.16	76.45	21.32	3.18	1.94	.78	.06	-	-	-	120.52	-	.05	.52	-	-	8.90				
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	c	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.29	5.93	23.94	4.60	21.40	.38	.27	.27	99.50	29.98	1.68	.93	.44	12.21	.03	1.23	54.36	-	.03	.41	12.13	.25	-					
Wuerttemberg	3,293,283	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.74	6.04	23.58	7.07	33.53	.28	.39	.39	71.61	17.50	2.84	.55	1.03	.20	-	-	-	174.23	-	.08	.59	.16	12.69					
Baden		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.03	4.35	28.28	12.57	.27	.09	.27	.27	161.78	56.55	1.63	2.17	1.63	-	-	-	-	270.00	-	-	.27	-	-	-				
Bremen		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.26	15.55	43.48	9.49	-	-	-	-	144.62	56.00	4.95	1.24	9.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.16	-	-	-				
Enclave	478,106	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Berlin		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
(US Sector)	944,818	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

FIGURE 5

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

Week Ending	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Eleven Months Average June 1945 - April 1946 Inclusive	.73	-	-	-	-	-	33.50	8.21	17.84	2.01	3.99	.24	.22	42.64	11.82	7.82	1.23	4.68	.18	.02	.94	47.40	.02	.05	.36	2.86	.66
4 May 1946	.07	-	-	-	-	-	23.73	5.15	22.80	3.43	16.27	.20	.03	66.59	18.41	2.24	.26	.73	.20	.03	.53	100.39	-	-	.46	2.97	2.71
11 May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.63	5.35	24.02	2.61	16.80	.26	.07	75.11	20.33	3.63	.79	1.19	.13	-	.43	111.41	-	-	.50	2.74	2.57
18 May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.31	6.60	24.98	3.93	18.12	.30	.07	76.99	23.73	2.21	.66	.99	.20	-	.33	99.79	-	.07	.50	1.45	3.10
25 May 1946	.10	-	-	-	-	-	24.85	5.44	23.50	3.80	22.94	.13	.07	80.16	24.75	2.28	.46	.66	.13	.10	.40	97.94	-	-	.99	.79	4.19
Twelve Months Average June 1945 - May 1946 Inclusive	.68	-	-	-	-	-	32.73	8.01	18.31	2.13	5.13	.24	.20	45.16	12.60	7.40	1.18	4.58	.18	.02	.90	51.71	.02	.05	.38	2.79	.85
1 June 1946	.16	-	-	-	-	-	20.36	4.65	20.10	3.79	18.58	.26	.07	73.59	20.62	1.22	.59	1.09	.07	.03	.33	102.40	-	-	.86	1.35	4.98
8 June 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.32	6.04	23.53	3.23	22.14	.20	-	89.66	24.88	1.95	.50	1.85	.59	.07	.36	143.29	-	-	1.12	1.19	4.39
15 June 1946	.07	-	-	-	-	-	21.25	4.36	20.59	3.20	18.61	.36	.03	72.57	20.03	2.97	.46	1.32	.23	-	.20	106.36	-	.03	1.02	.30	4.22
22 June 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.84	4.16	21.48	3.33	15.74	.30	.10	81.87	22.84	2.05	.53	1.45	.10	-	.30	90.32	-	.13	.86	.23	3.50
29 June 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.49	5.44	25.51	3.93	20.06	.13	.13	82.04	25.31	2.01	.92	1.19	.07	.07	.16	115.63	-	.03	.59	.30	3.66

FIGURE 6

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

Week Ending	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Flagelae	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scarlet	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Twelve Months Average																										
July 1945 - June 1946 Inclusive	.34	-	-	-	-	32.82	7.68	19.27	2.36	6.71	.25	.19	51.31	14.36	7.24	1.10	4.04	.13	.02	.89	60.42	.02	.05	.44	2.73	1.23
6 July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	22.50	6.71	22.89	4.49	23.56	.22	.06	78.87	22.66	2.02	.64	.54	-	.03	.42	130.07	-	.06	.99	.42	7.25
13 July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	21.73	6.13	21.76	3.31	20.54	.26	.19	79.77	23.05	2.47	.51	1.41	.38	-	.29	110.65	-	.03	1.19	.71	5.78
20 July 1946	.03	-	-	-	-	19.74	5.97	21.86	3.95	25.23	.19	.42	88.63	52.52	3.14	.67	1.54	.03	-	.35	97.71	-	.03	1.09	.16	5.04
27 July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	19.80	4.88	22.50	4.65	23.79	.29	.22	92.13	27.16	3.79	3.69	1.44	11.30	-	.10	97.36	-	.06	1.09	.83	6.07
Twelve Months Average	.27	-	-	-	-	32.59	7.46	19.91	2.62	8.36	.25	.18	56.51	15.92	7.02	1.13	2.80	.34	.02	.89	66.63	.02	.05	.46	2.69	1.66
August 1945 - July 1946 Inclusive	.06	-	-	-	-	22.31	4.91	29.50	4.56	26.77	.26	.51	85.45	26.39	3.18	1.44	1.09	.90	.06	.22	99.70	-	.10	.64	.74	7.41
3 August 1946	-	-	-	-	-	24.37	6.43	23.24	4.15	26.39	.31	.56	92.79	28.89	5.08	6.52	1.34	.53	-	.22	86.08	-	-	.94	1.00	5.02
10 August 1946	-	-	-	-	-	25.18	5.27	23.27	4.09	23.99	.12	.62	86.83	25.90	4.74	1.50	1.12	.16	-	.50	77.56	-	.06	1.00	.69	4.06
17 August 1946	-.03	-	-	-	-	27.27	6.96	21.62	3.84	25.99	.19	.84	90.79	32.95	4.37	1.25	1.37	.03	.03	.16	102.34	-	.12	.47	.44	4.40
24 August 1946	-	-	-	-	-																					

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REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-47

FIGURE 7

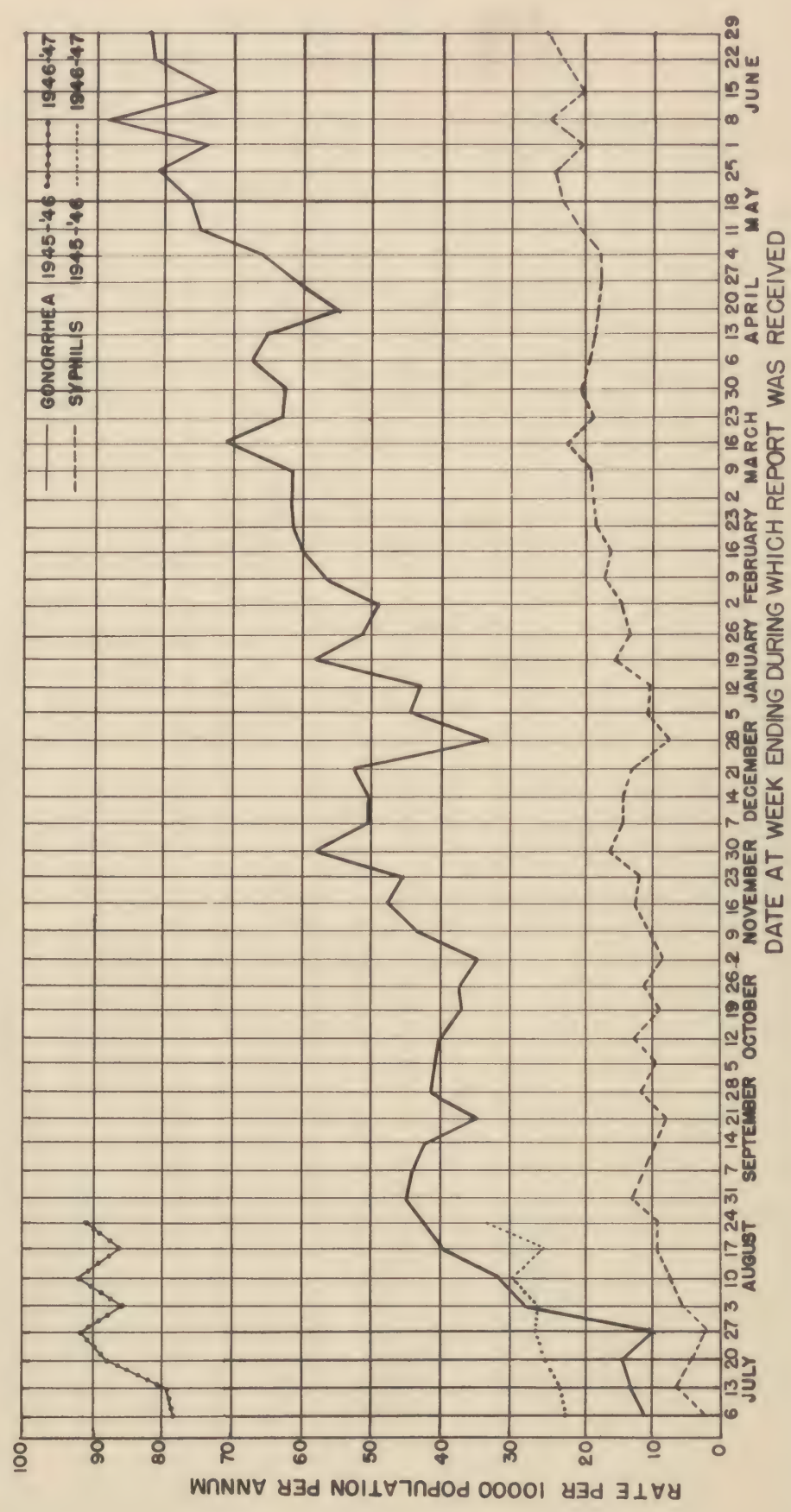


FIGURE 8
REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHTHERIA
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942-'43

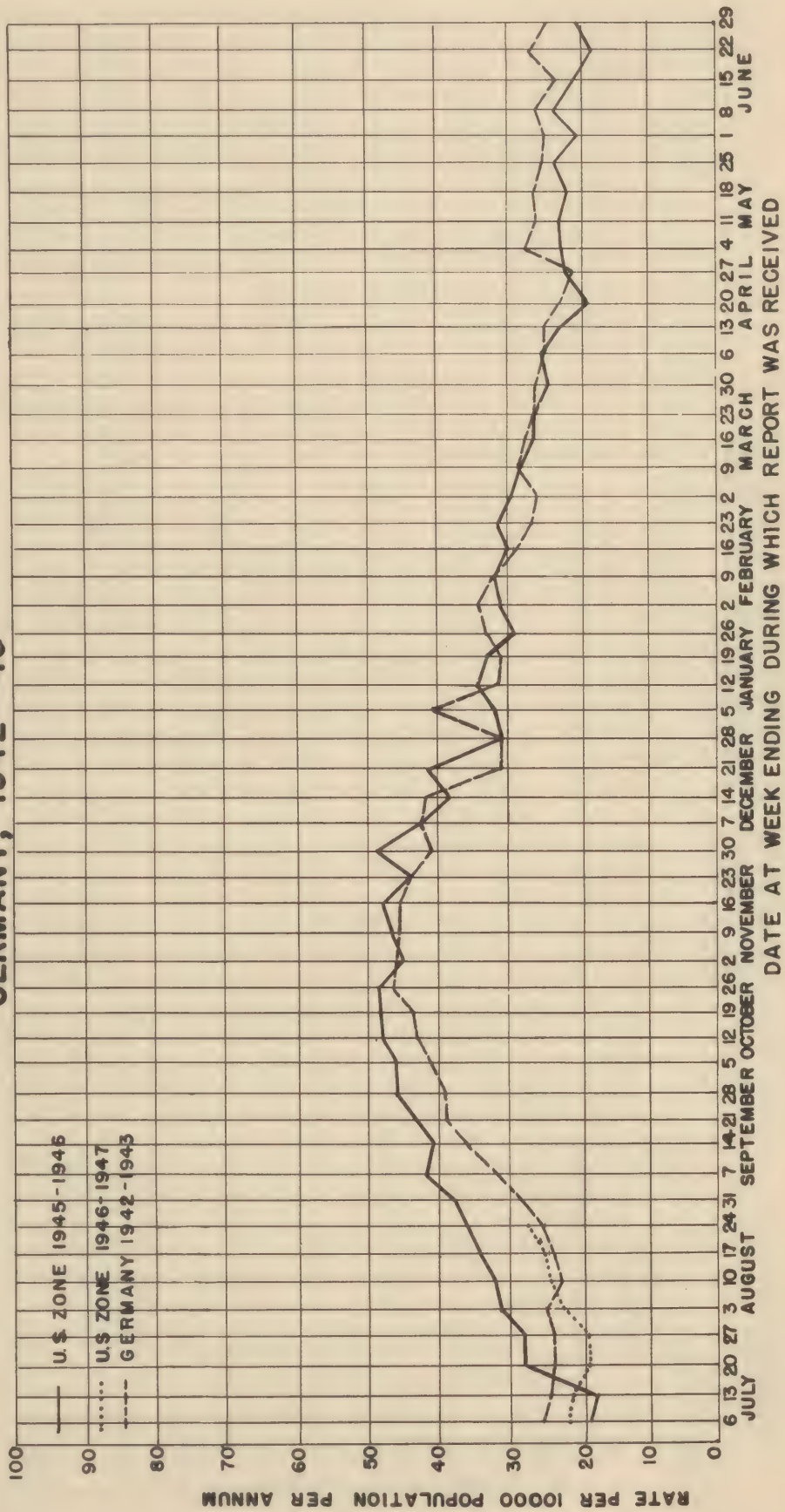
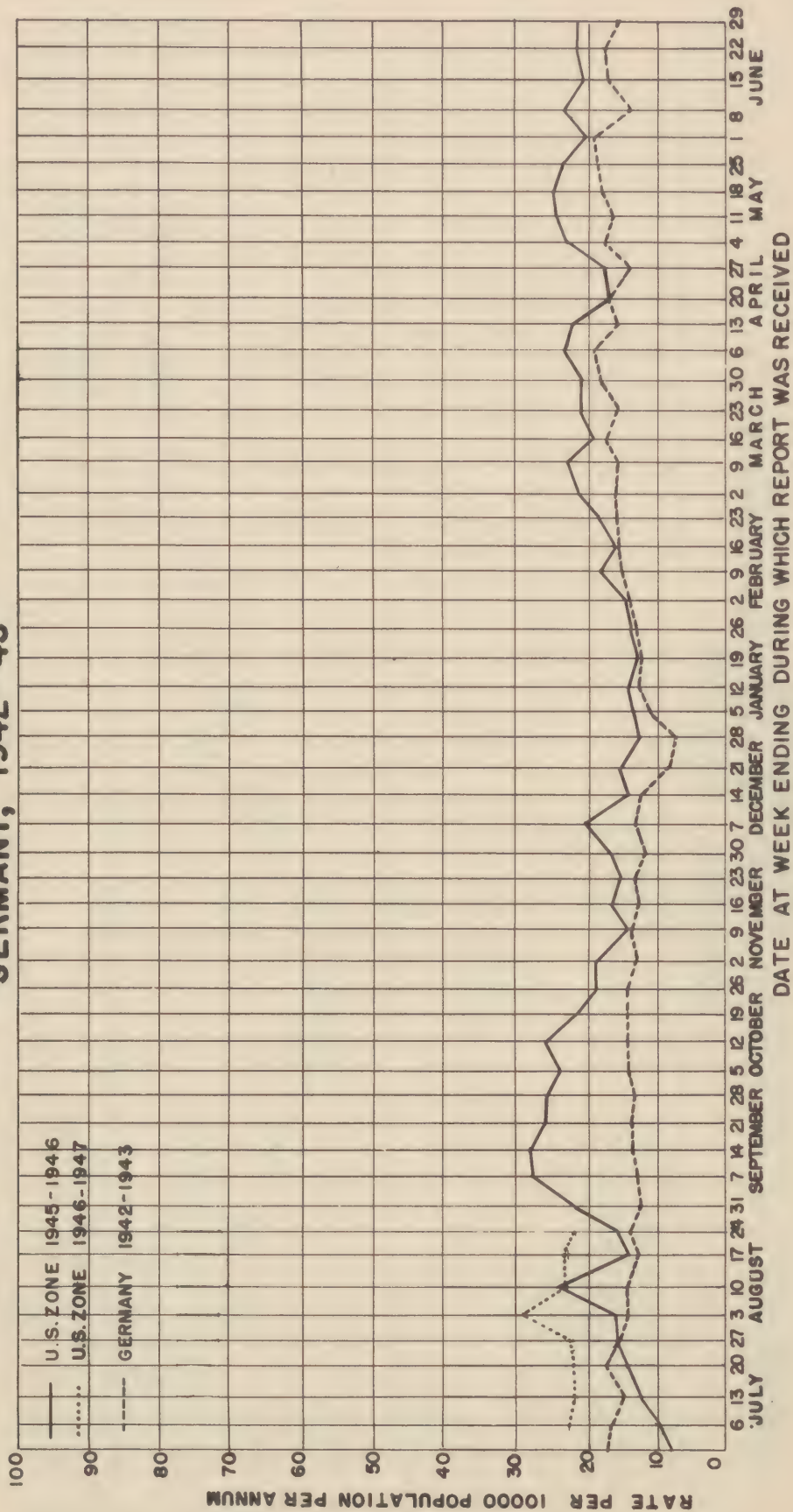
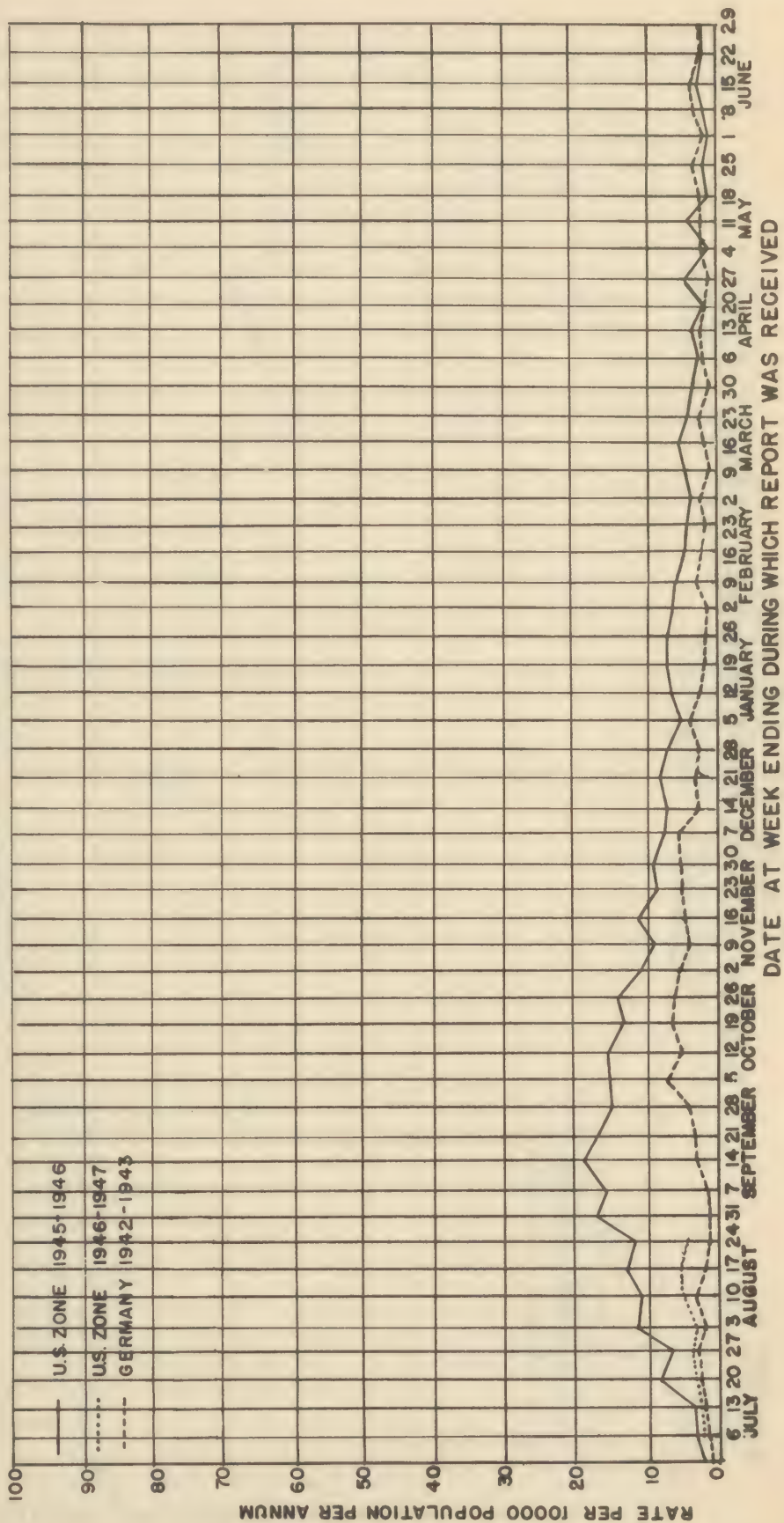


FIGURE 9
REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-47
GERMANY, 1942-'43



REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942-'43

FIGURE 10



REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942-'43

FIGURE II

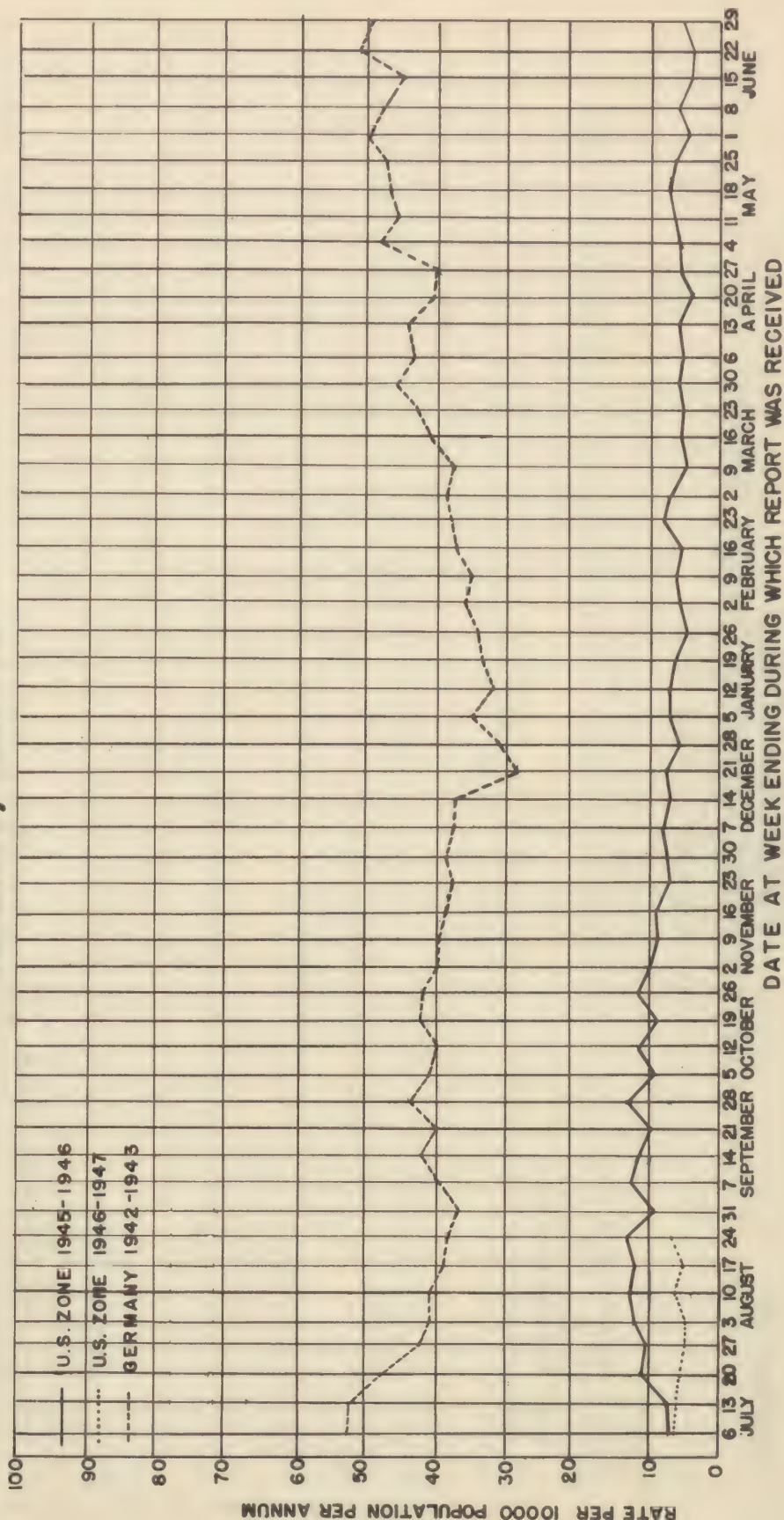
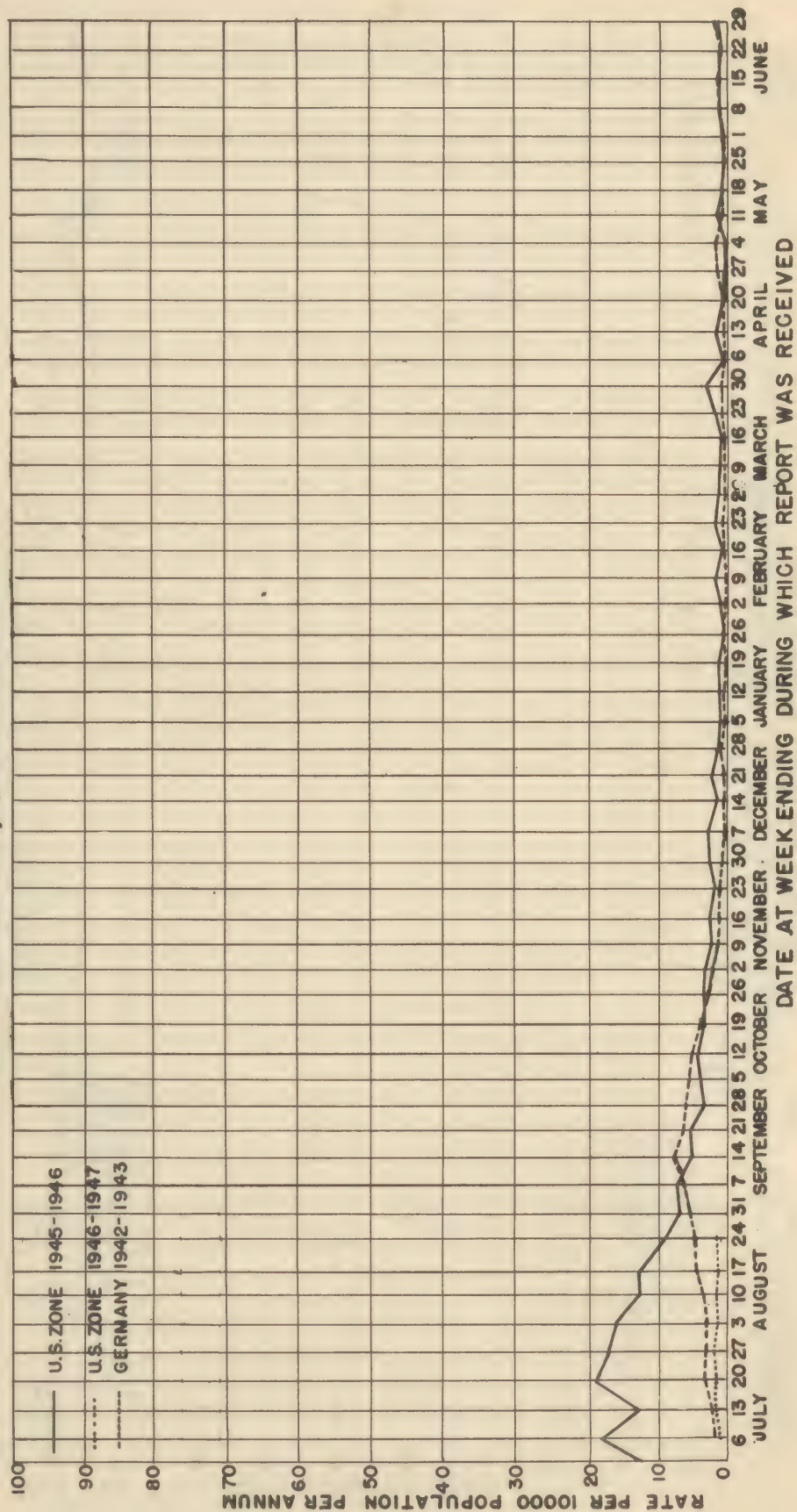


FIGURE 12

REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942-'43



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REPORTED CASES OF
WHOOPING COUGH
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942-'43

FIGURE 13

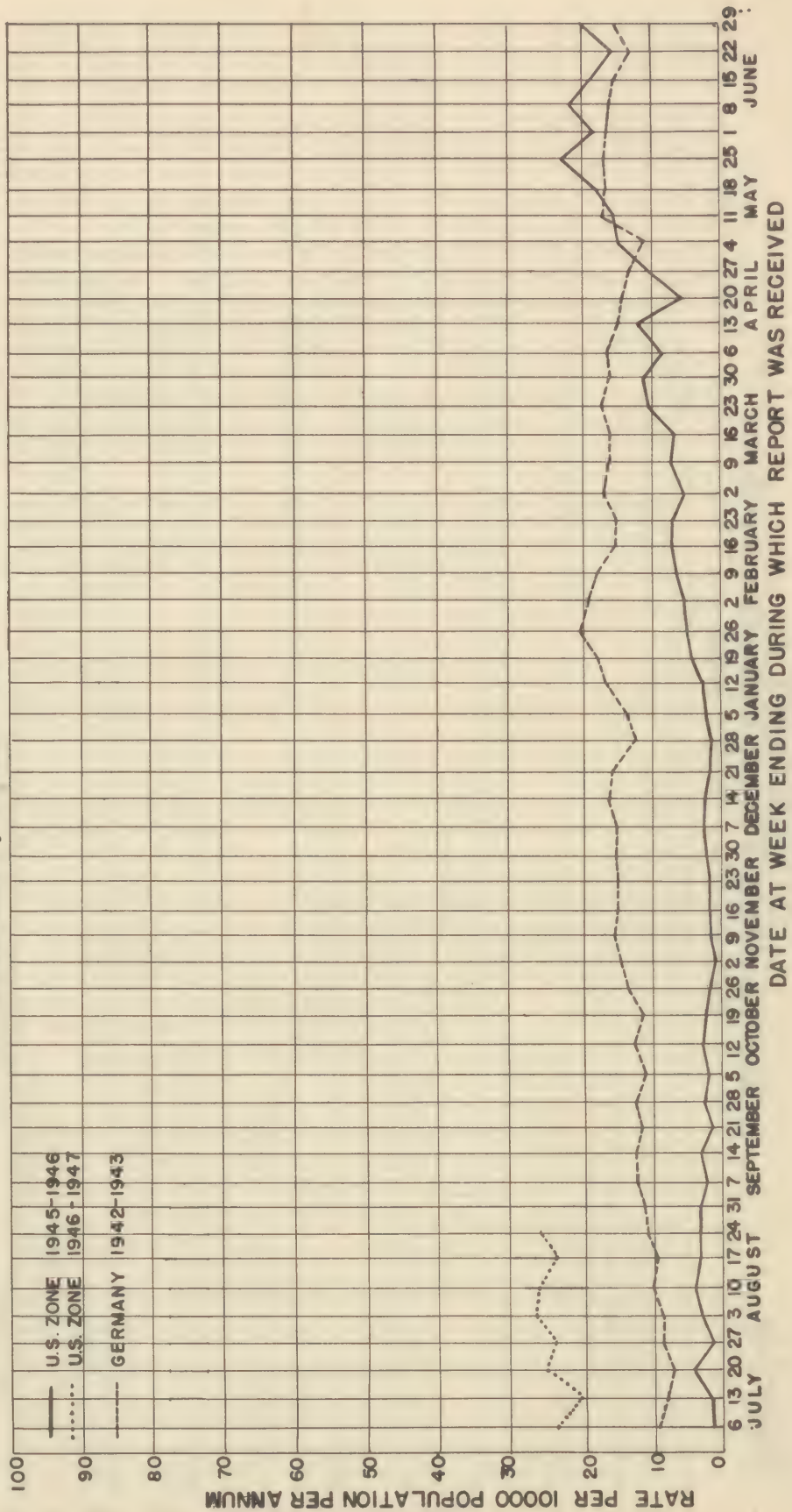
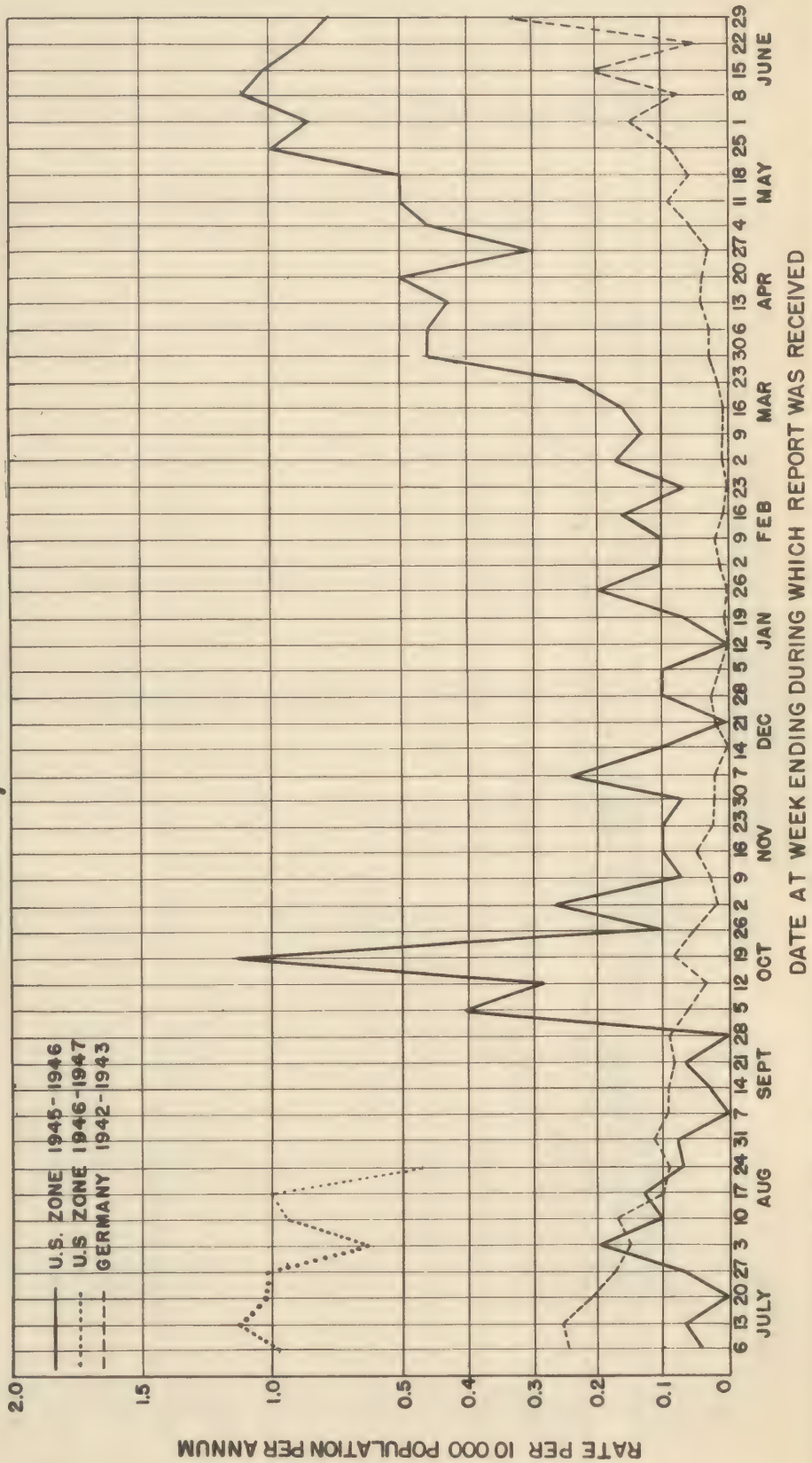


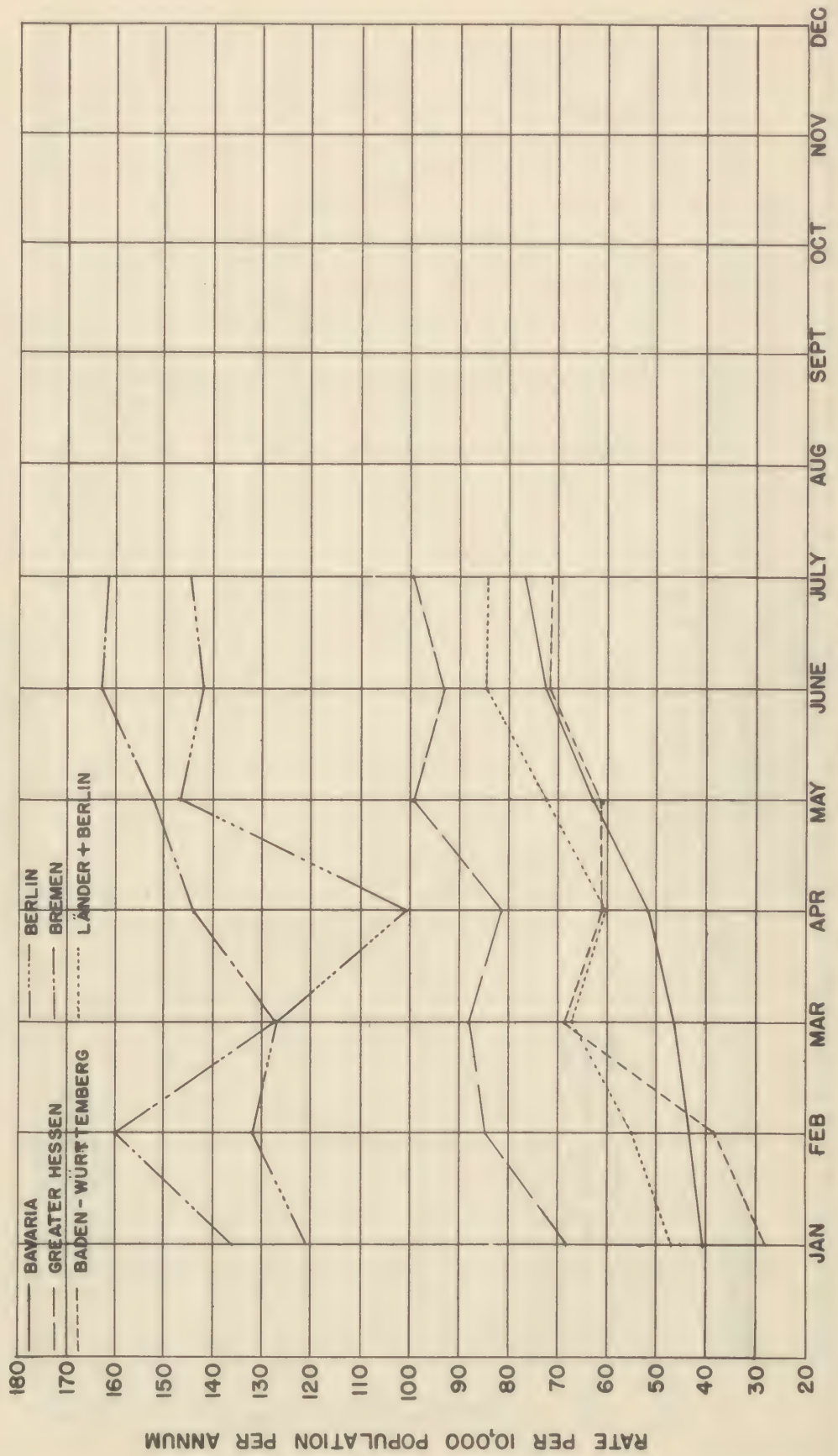
FIGURE 14

REPORTED CASES OF
MALARIA
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'47
GERMANY, 1942 - 43



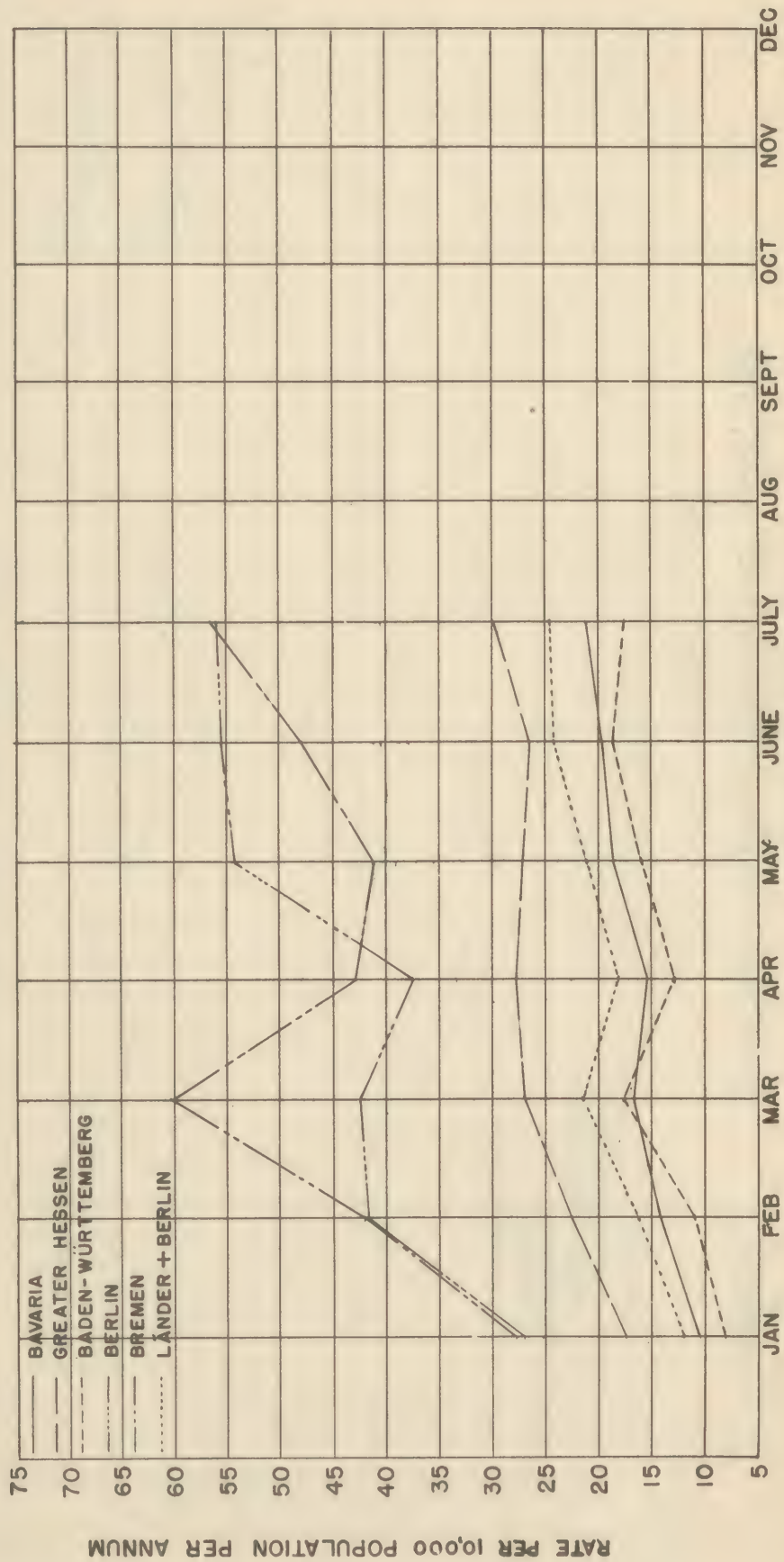
REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 15



REPORTED CASES OF
SYPHILIS
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

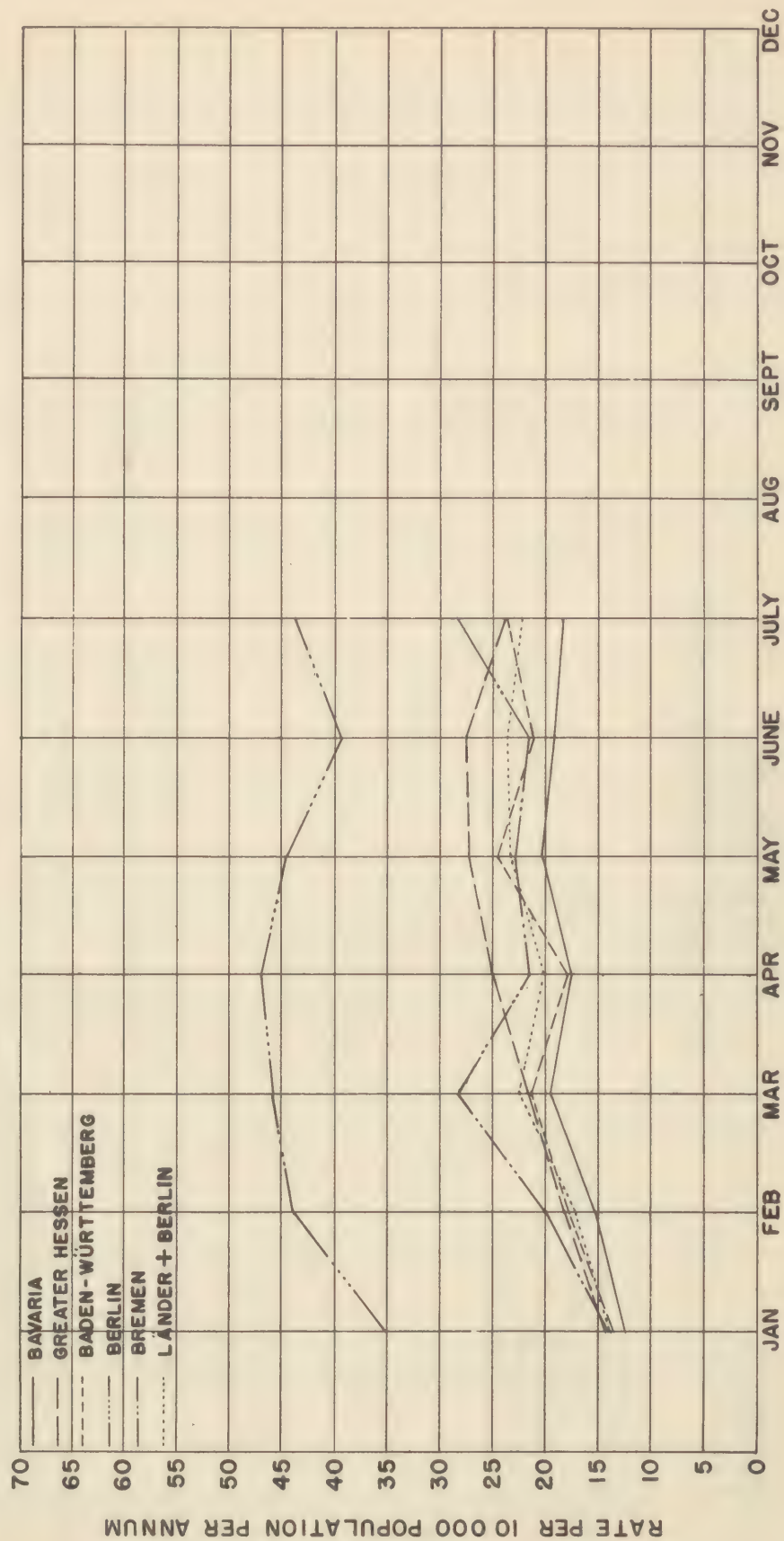
FIGURE 16



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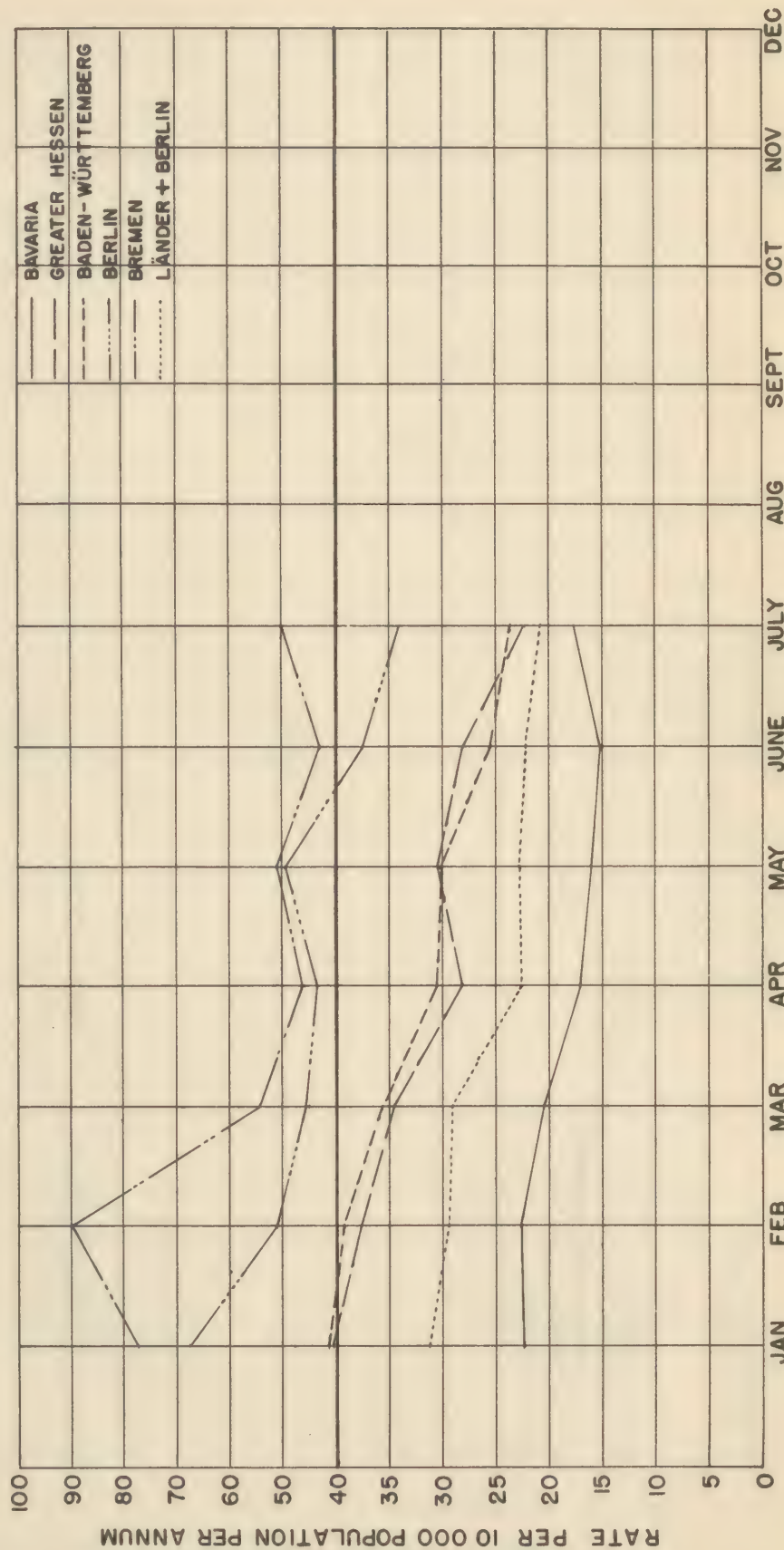
REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 17



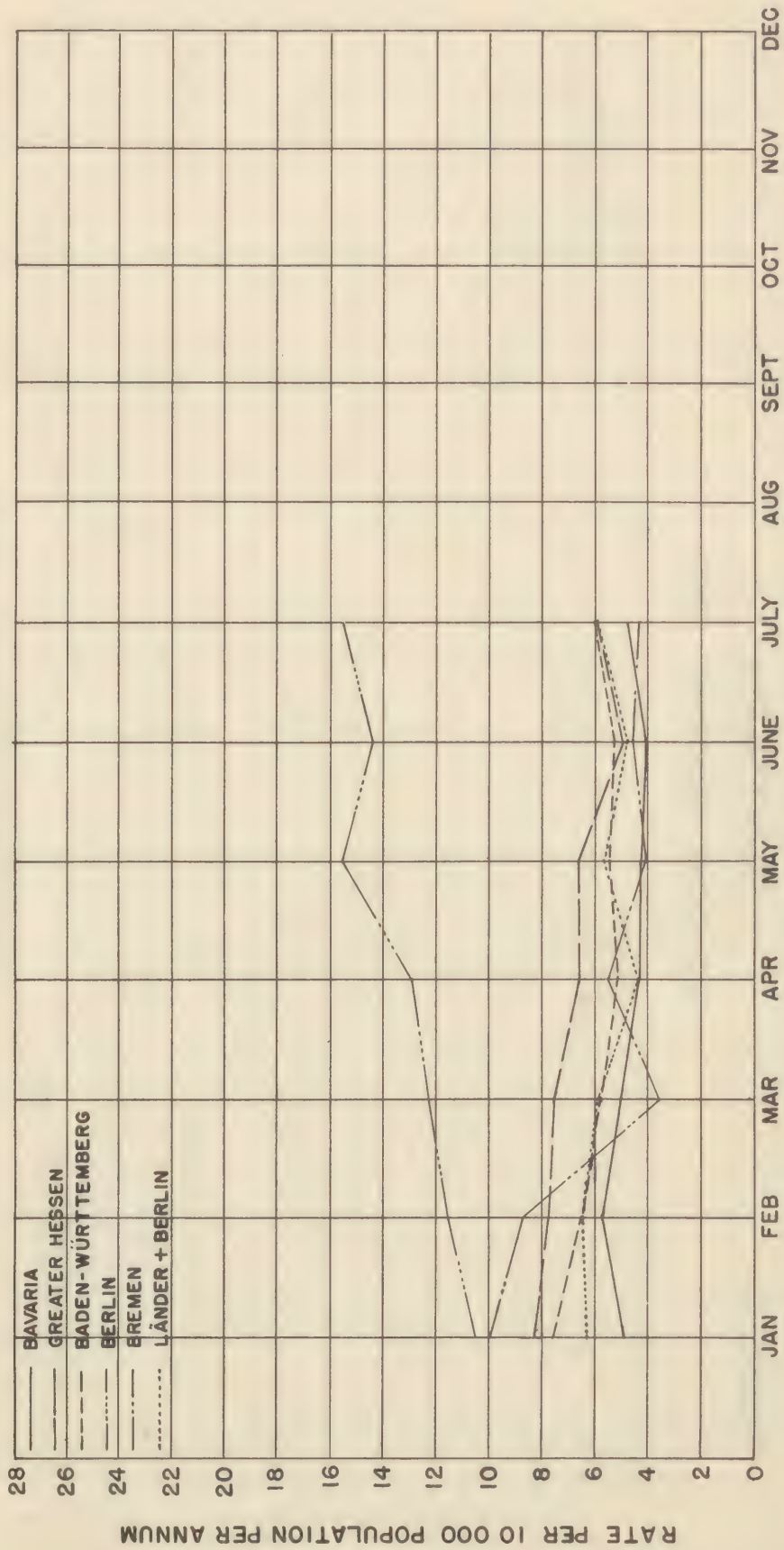
REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHTHERIA
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 18



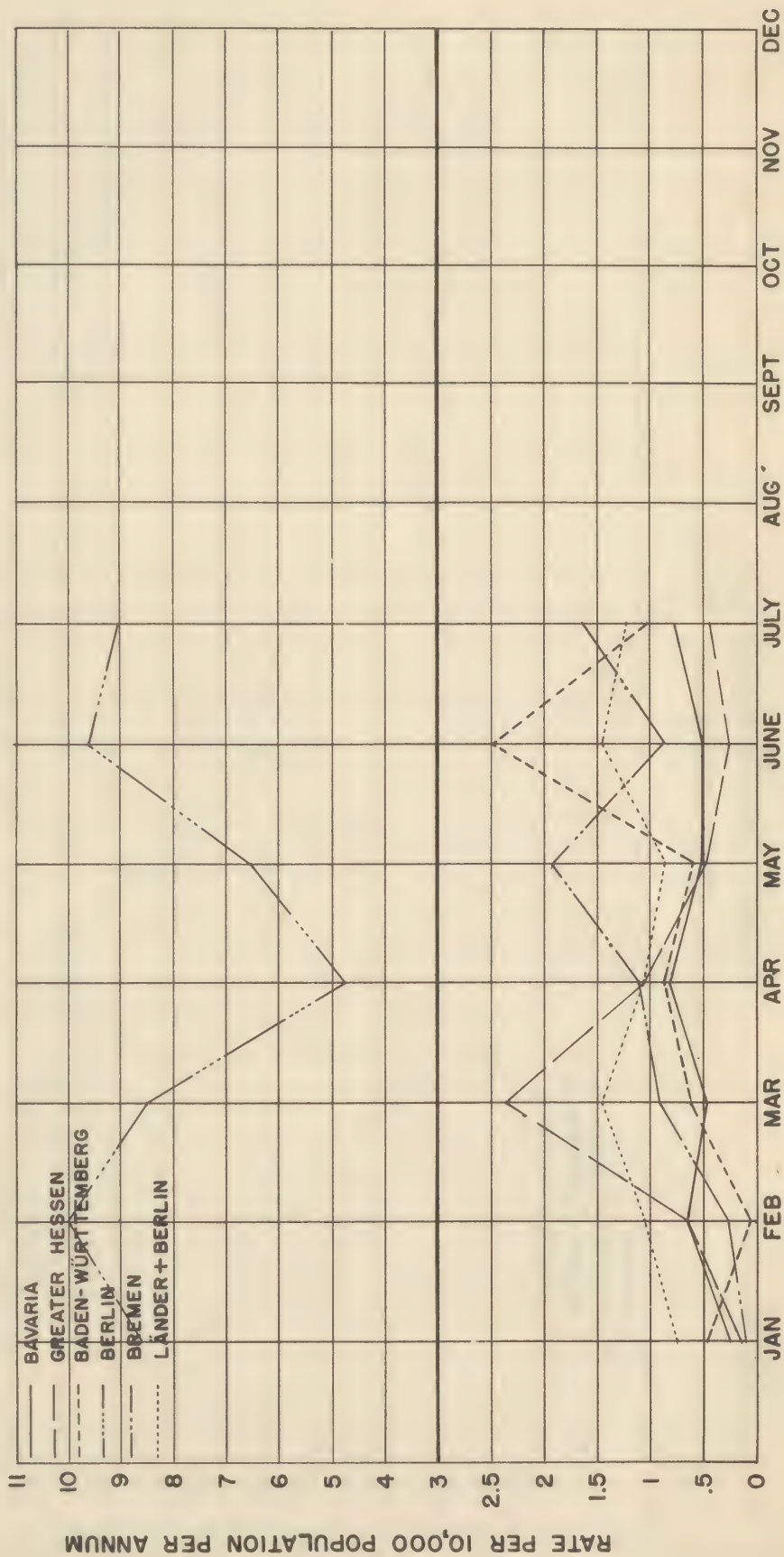
REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 19



REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 20



REPORTED CASES OF
WHOOPING COUGH
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

FIGURE 21

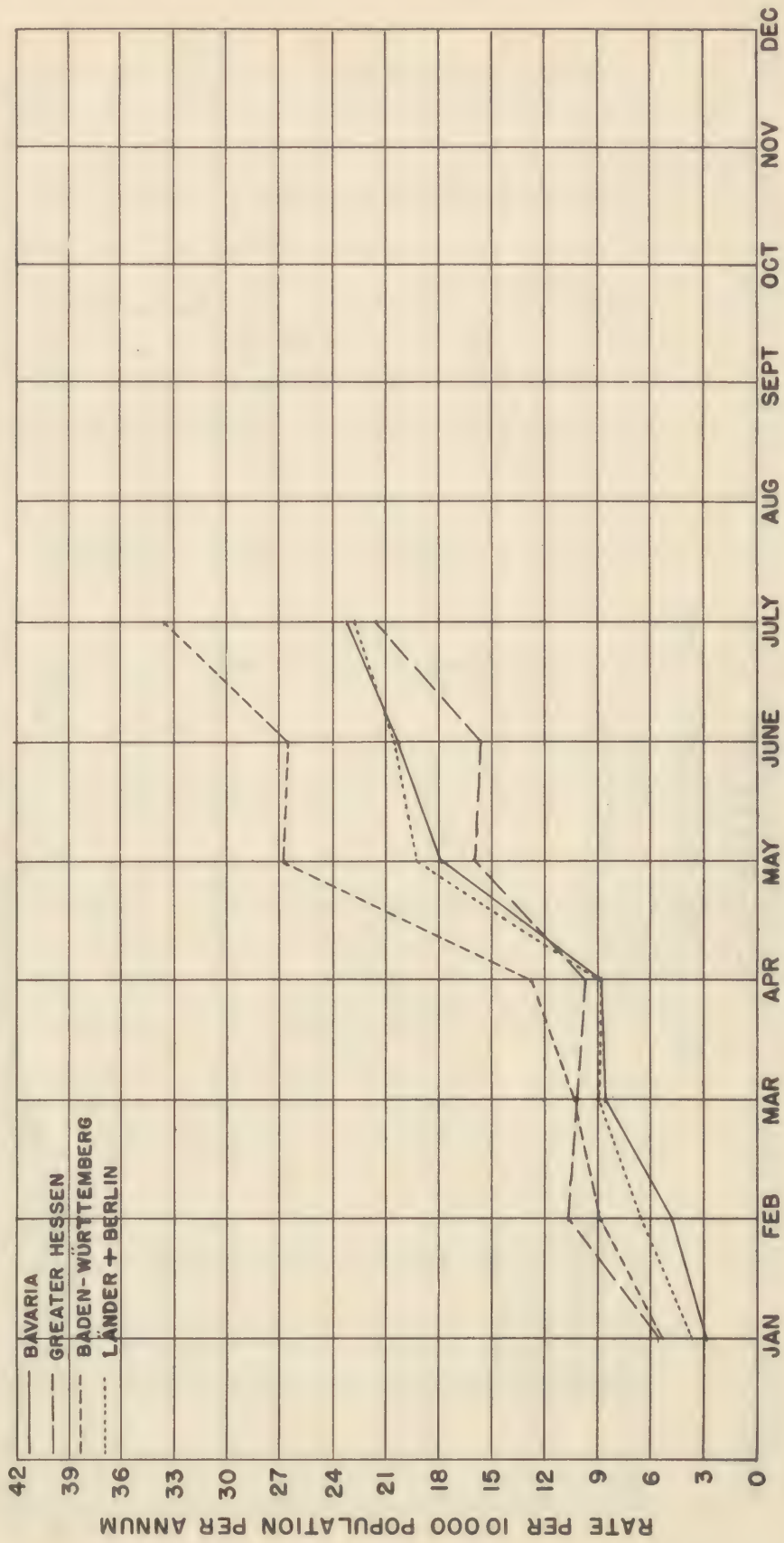
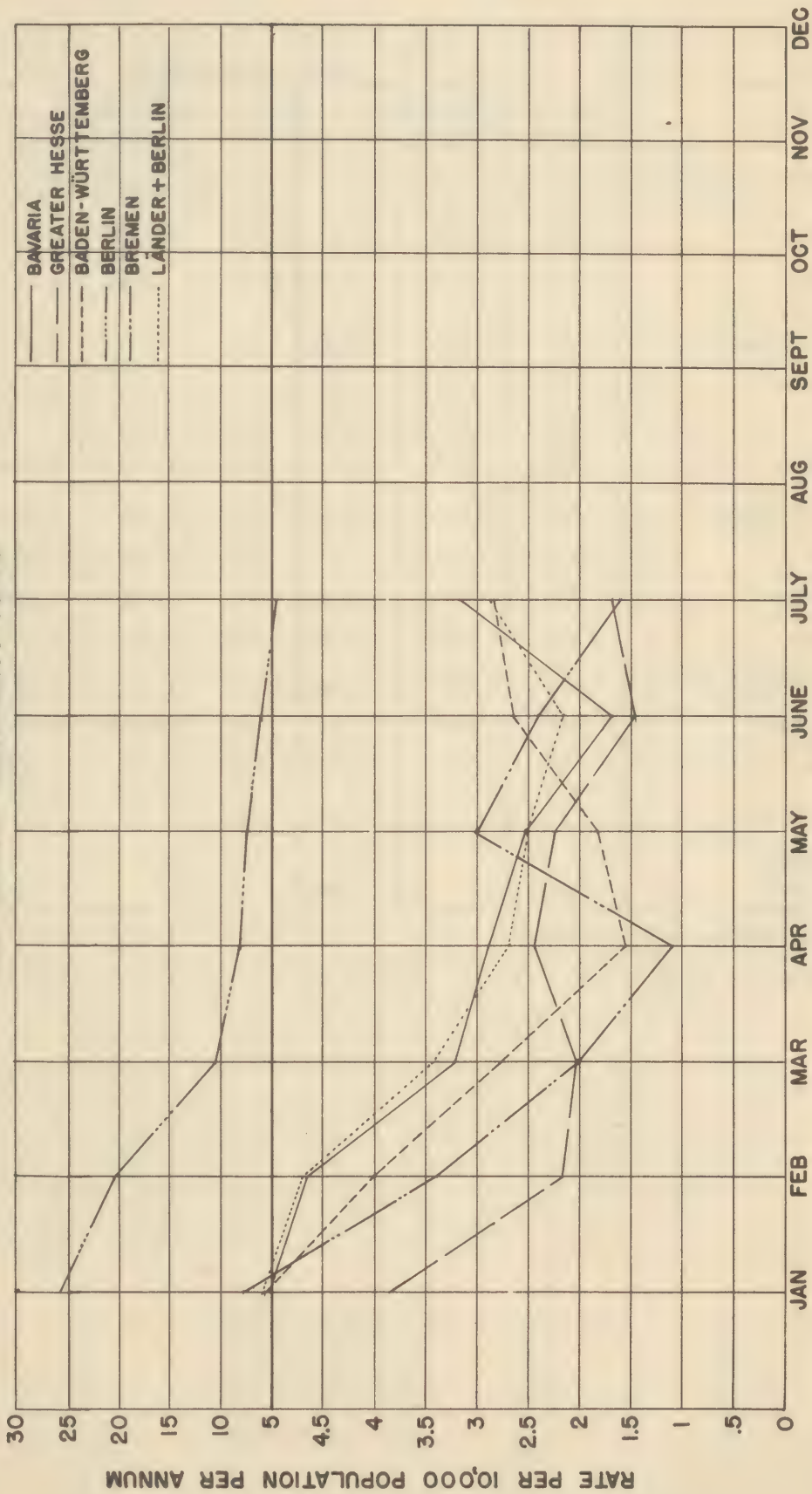


FIGURE 22

REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

FIGURE 23

PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS
UNITED STATES ZONE
(Cumulative To 1 August 1946)

AREA	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS						
	During June			During July			Cumulative to 1 August
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
TOTAL UNITED STATES ZONE	3,683 a/	5,752 a/	10,879	4,558 b/	7,542 b/	12,857	73,118
LAND BAVARIA	1,827	2,657	4,484	2,257	3,363	5,620	31,587
Mainfranken	111	207	318	145	224	369	2,257
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	477	722	1,199	521	993	1,514	10,033
Niederbayern	374	591	965	494	744	1,238	6,853
Schwaben	165	327	492	298	395	693	3,541
Oberbayern	700	810	1,510	799	1,007	1,806	8,903
LAND GREATER HESSE	840	1,697	2,537	802	2,041	2,843	16,590
RE Kassel	294	431	725	220	594	814	4,424
RE Wiesbaden	103	411	514	444	994	1,438	9,048
RE Hessen	443	855	1,298	138	453	591	3,118
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	1,016	1,398	2,414	1,161	1,783	2,944	16,379
Baden Section	449	692	1,141	572	1,014	1,586	8,492
Wuerttemberg Section	567	706	1,273	589	769	1,358	7,887
BREMEN ENCLAVE			698	338	355	693	4,170
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)			746			757	4,392

a/ Berlin and Bremen not included.

b/ Berlin Figures not included.

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FIGURE 24

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Rates Expressed as Deaths Per 10,000 Population per Annum
For Period 29 September 1945 to 29 June 1946

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	TBC Lung and Larynx	TBC other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	Total all Communicable Diseases
Total 29 Sept-26 Oct 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	1.16	.10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15
Total 27 Oct -30 Nov 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04	-	-	1.01	.05	.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.37
Total 1 Dec -28 Dec 1945	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05	-	-	.81	.02	.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.51
Total 29 Dec -26 Jan 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	.02	.68	-	.06	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	8.45
Total 27 Jan -23 Feb 1946	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	.07	5.70	.35	-	.05	.01	-	.01	.54	.01	.06	.01	.01	-	.01	-	-	.02	-	.02	-	-	8.30
Total 24 Feb -30 Mar 1946	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	.04	6.06	.43	.04	.14	.01	-	.05	.29	.01	.05	.04	.02	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	-	8.37
Total 31 Mar -27 Apr 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	.06	6.14	.61	.03	.08	.01	-	.02	.26	-	.04	.02	.02	-	-	-	-	.02	-	.01	-	-	8.34
Total 28 Apr -25 May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	.04	6.90	.63	.07	.07	-	-	.07	.28	.01	.04	.02	.02	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	8.86
Total 26 May -29 Jun 1946	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	.57	.03	6.22	.64	.07	.08	.03	-	.06	.22	.04	.09	.01	.01	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	8.09
LAND BAVARIA	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	.39	.04	4.54	.43	.09	.12	.03	-	.10	.19	.03	.04	.01	.01	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-	6.03
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.45	-	3.58	.34	-	.45	-	-	.29	.22	.11	-	-	.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.15
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.39	.05	5.49	.54	.05	-	.05	-	-	.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.10
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	.26	-	4.61	.21	.05	.16	-	-	-	.48	.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.88
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.10	4.69	.71	.41	.16	-	-	.20	.05	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.53
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	.05	3.60	.40	.05	.10	.05	-	-	.05	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.90
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.66	-	4.23	.75	.09	.06	.03	-	-	.09	-	.03	.03	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.97
RB Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.40	-	3.80	.90	.20	.20	.10	-	-	.20	-	-	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.70
RB Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.79	-	4.98	.79	.24	-	-	-	-	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.87
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.77	-	3.84	.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.28
LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.68	.03	5.78	.85	-	.03	.03	-	-	.17	.10	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.82
Baden Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.83	-	6.44	.37	-	.09	.09	-	-	.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.82
Württemberg Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.60	.05	5.50	1.15	-	.05	-	-	-	.22	.16	.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.97
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	9.46	.22	-	.22	-	-	-	-	.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.44
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	.11	25.42	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	.89	.11	.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.19

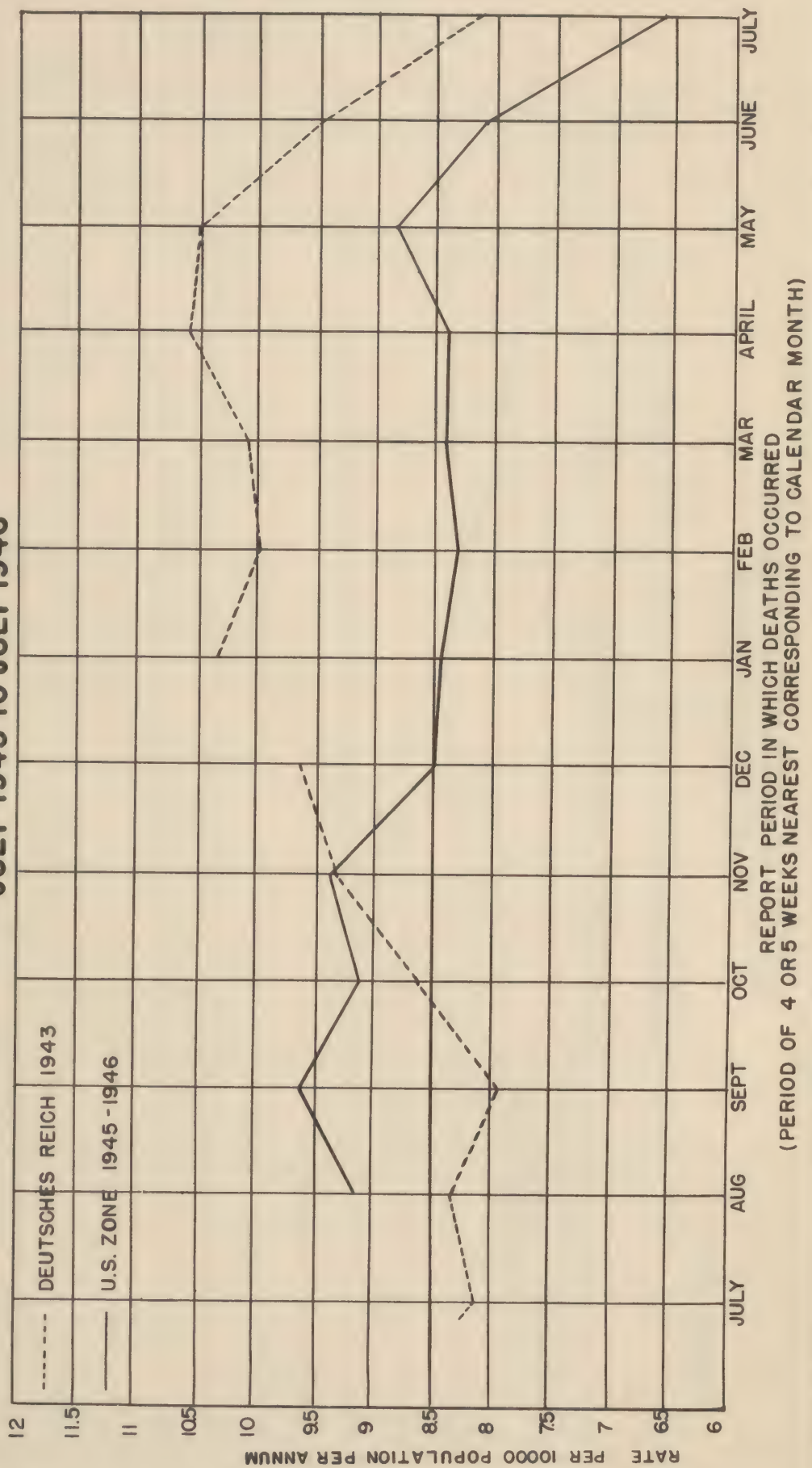
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FIGURE 25

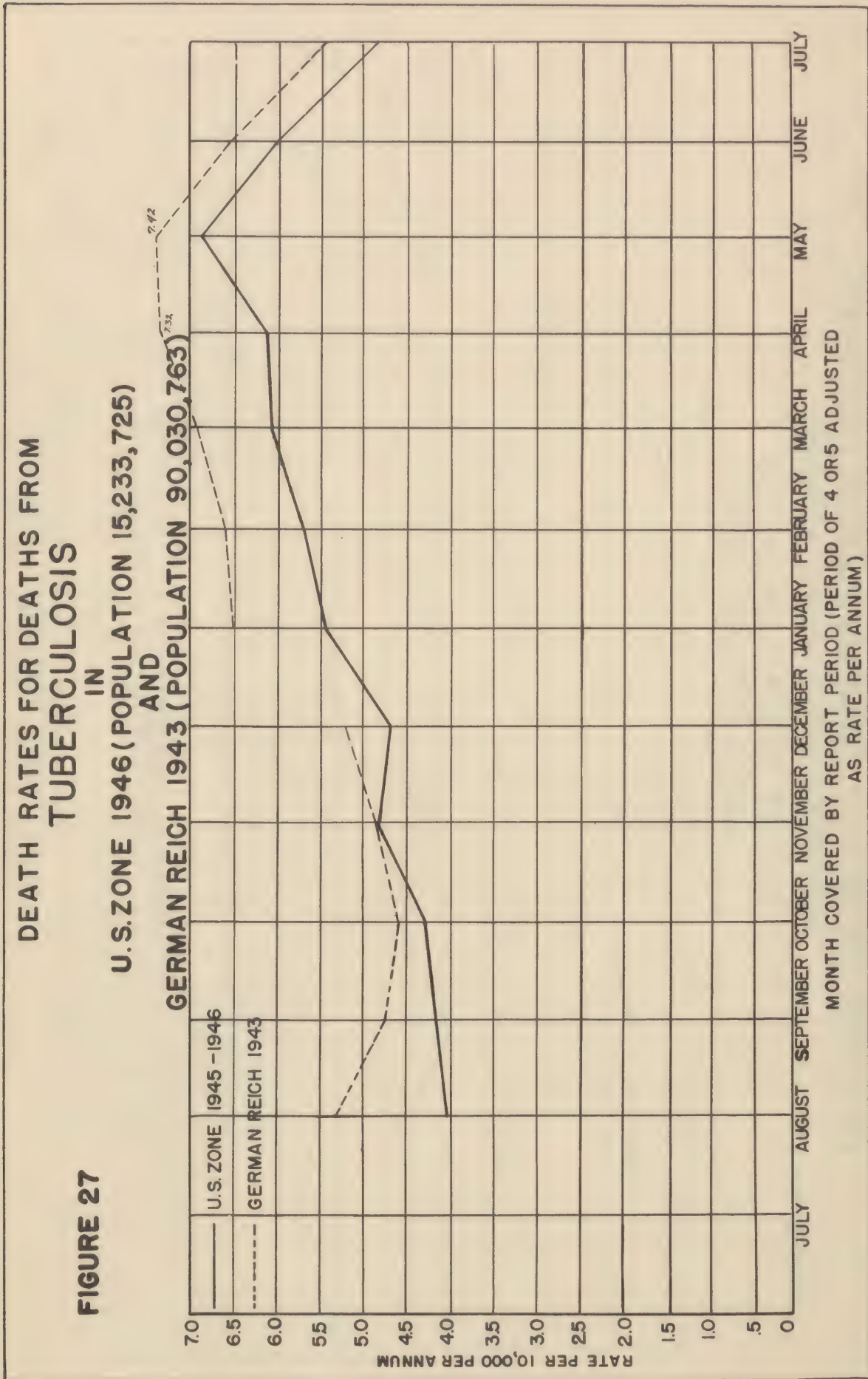
DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Rates Expressed as Deaths Per 10,000 Population per Annum
For Period 30 June 1946 to 27 July 1946

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	TBC Lung and Larynx	TBC Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Phnecephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Rumps	Total All Communicable Diseases
Total 30 June-27 July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	.61	.04	4.82	.62	.09	.07	.03	-	.06	.18	.01	.04	-	.01	-	-	-	.02	.01	-	-	-	6.61
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	.64	.05	3.78	.25	.08	.08	.03	-	.09	.24	.01	.05	-	.01	-	-	-	.03	-	-	-	-	5.24
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.26
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	.48	-	5.34	.36	.06	.06	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	6.54
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	.63	-	2.78	.07	.07	.14	.07	-	-	.63	-	-	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.45
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12	-	4.00	.37	-	.12	-	-	.37	.37	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.49
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	.78	.18	3.67	.36	.18	.06	.06	-	.06	.18	.06	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.71
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.62	-	3.94	.79	.07	.03	.03	-	-	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.03	-	-	-	-	5.54
RB Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	.90	-	3.15	.68	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.85
RB Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	.62	-	4.00	1.15	.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.09	-	-	-	-	6.05
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	.33	-	4.63	.44	-	-	.11	-	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	.55	.08	4.07	1.07	.16	.12	.04	-	-	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.33
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	.83	.21	4.68	1.04	.31	.21	-	-	-	.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.50
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	.38	-	3.69	1.08	.06	.06	.06	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.60
PREMIER ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	.54	6.80	.81	-	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.55	-	20.23	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	-	-	22.98

**DEATHS FROM ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
REPORTED IN U.S. ZONE, GERMANY
DURING OCCUPATION PERIOD
JULY 1945 TO JULY 1946**

FIGURE 26

AUGUST 1946



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

FIGURE 28

MORTALITY REPORT
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
FOR THE QUARTER APRIL - JUNE 1946
AND THE MONTH OF JULY 1946

AREA	No. of Live Births	No. of Still-Births	Total Deaths All Ages and Causes	No. Deaths Under 1 Year	No. Deaths Over 70 Years
<u>QUARTER APRIL - JUNE 1946</u>					
TOTAL U.S. ZONE <u>a/</u>	68,328	1,546	52,481	6,898	17,234
LAND BAVARIA	42,250	888	27,475	4,594	10,257
Unterfranken	4,777	101	2,984	458	1,189
Ober und Mittelfranken	10,107	212	7,147	943	2,785
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	10,436	219	6,576	1,324	2,374
Schwaben	5,725	121	3,539	743	1,374
Oberbayern	11,205	235	7,229	1,126	2,535
LAND GREATER HESSE	12,999	355	12,695	1,026	3,818
Kassel	4,186	109	3,704	306	1,065
Wiesbaden	5,391	136	5,303	418	1,448
Hessen	3,422	110	3,688	302	1,305
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	13,079	303	12,311	1,278	3,159
Baden	4,684	104	4,383	590	1,184
Wuerttemberg	8,395	199	7,928	688	1,975
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	1,359	49	5,607	184	2,090
<u>MONTH OF JULY 1946</u>					
TOTAL U.S. ZONE <u>a/</u>	24,558	420	16,777	2,398	5,131
LAND BAVARIA	14,523	224	9,936	1,626	2,973
Unterfranken	1,621	31	1,067	147	315
Ober und Mittelfranken	3,692	59	2,455	303	807
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	3,510	48	2,478	501	704
Schwaben	1,868	23	1,276	228	408
Oberbayern	3,832	63	2,660	447	739
LAND GREATER HESSE	5,429	115	3,399	345	1,182
Kassel	1,878	45	956	122	364
Wiesbaden	2,105	41	1,500	126	439
Hessen	1,446	29	943	97	379
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	4,606	81	3,442	427	976
Baden	1,721	23	1,371	196	380
Wuerttemberg	2,885	58	2,071	231	596
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	672	19	1,406	54	473

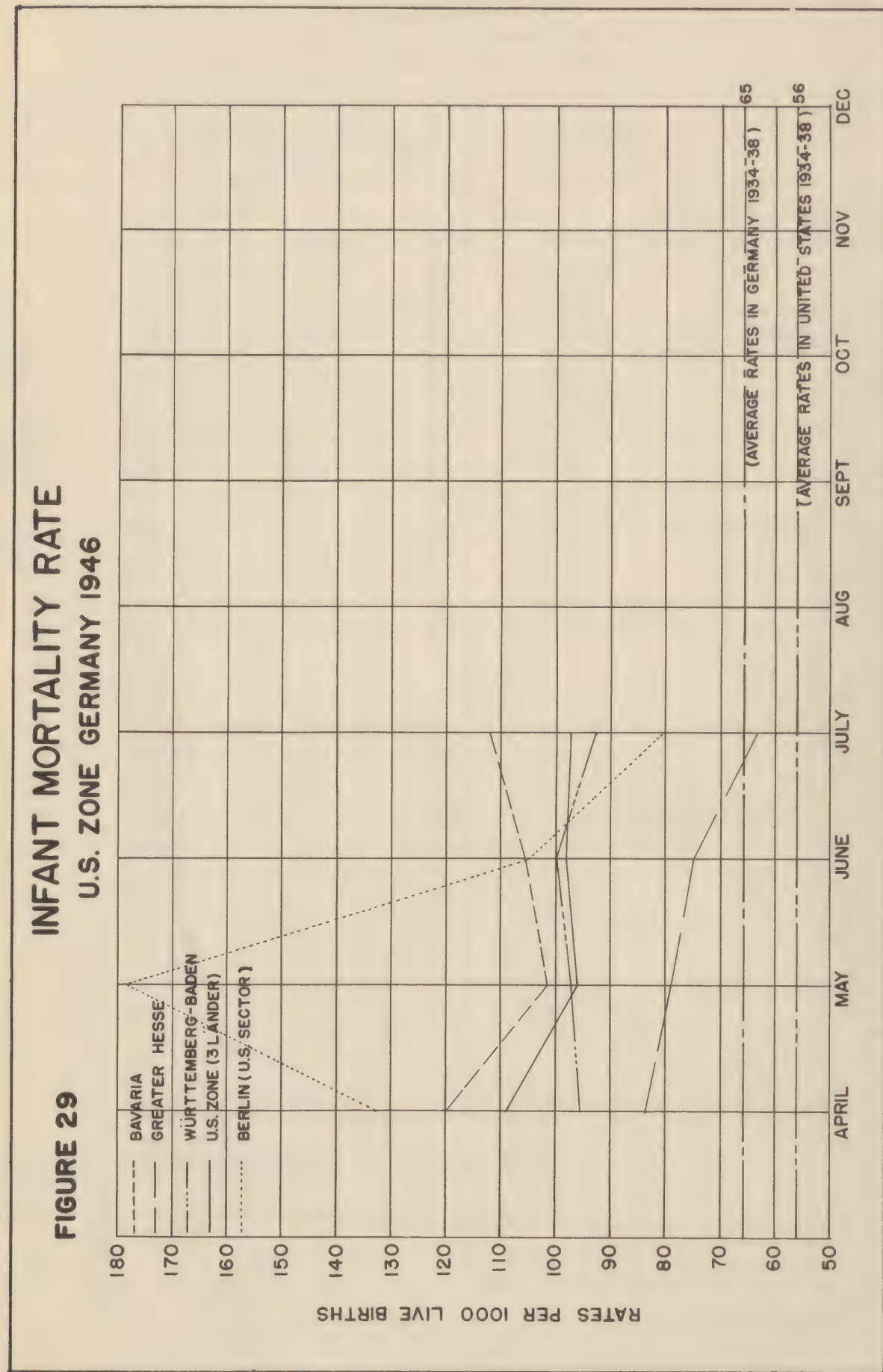
a/ U.S. Zone Total includes Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden

	Birth Rate <u>b/</u>	Infant Mortality <u>c/</u> (Under 1 Year)	Mortality <u>b/</u> All Ages and Causes
<u>QUARTER APRIL - JUNE 1946</u>			
U.S. ZONE	18.7	100.9	14.3
U.S. SECTOR BERLIN	5.8	135.4	24.0
<u>MONTH OF JULY 1946</u>			
U.S. ZONE	19.3	97.6	13.2
U.S. SECTOR BERLIN	8.5	80.3	17.8
GERMANY 1936-1940 (Average Rates)		63	12

b/ Birth and Death Rates expressed as per 1,000 population per annum.

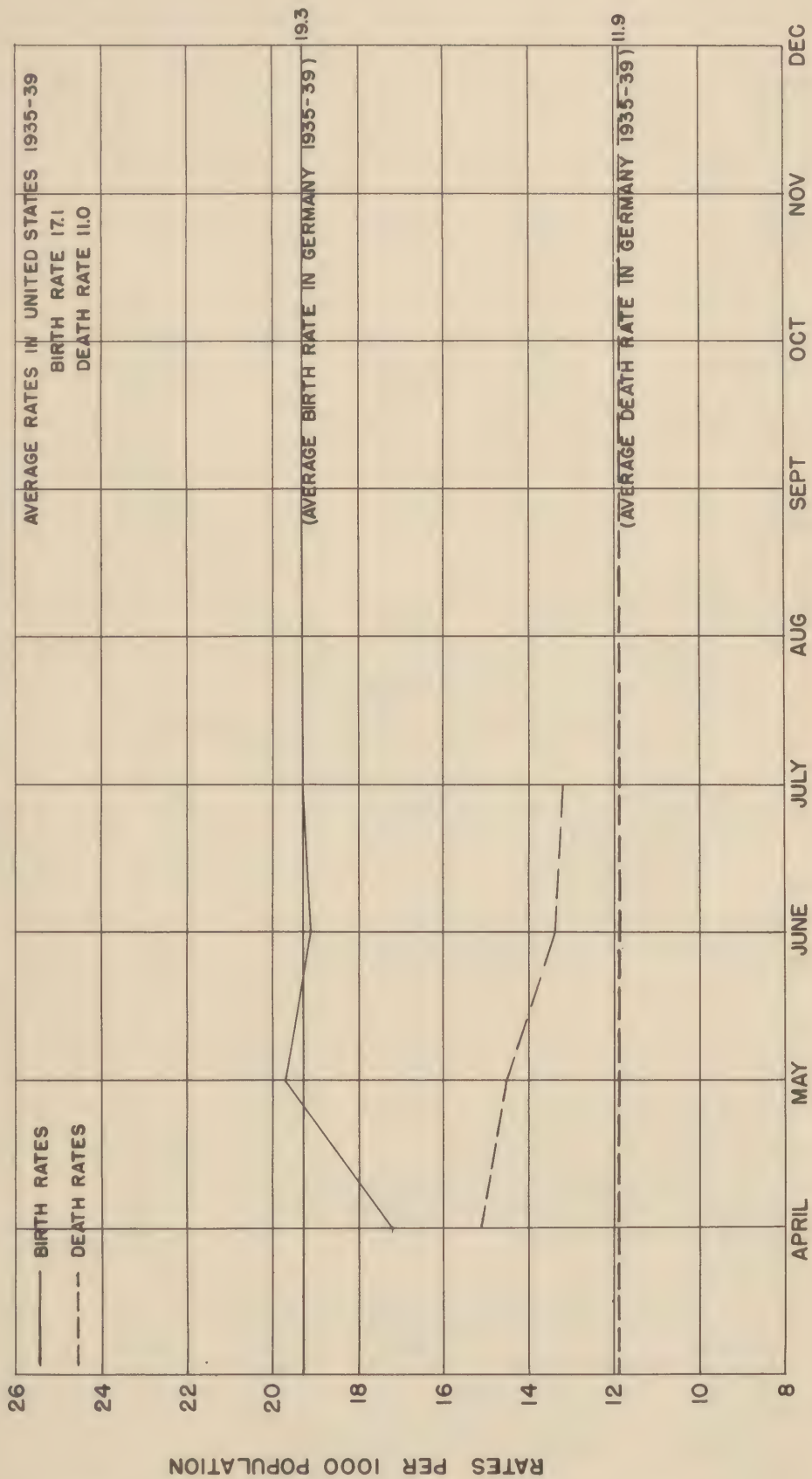
c/ Infant Mortality Rates expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

AUGUST 1946



BIRTH & DEATH RATES
U.S. ZONE (3 LÄNDER) 1946

FIGURE 30



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

FIGURE 31

REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
DURING JUNE 1946

Area and Disease	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	105,743	54,912	150,261	43,808	173	2,237
LAND BAVARIA	47,524	3,306	18,346	-	-	1,932
Mainfranken	6,279	22	5,134	-	-	1,370
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	11,970	472	2,288	-	-	19
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	10,615	1,628	2,723	-	-	543
Schwaben	5,967	76	8,039	-	-	-
Oberbayern	12,693	1,108	162	-	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	16,868	26,555	4,512	26,555	-	19
RB Kassel	3,535	17,528	2,798	17,528	-	2
RB Wiesbaden	7,589	2,403	172	2,403	-	0
RB Hessen	5,744	6,624	1,542	6,624	-	17
LAND WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	23,070	21,136	2,816	17,253	173	247
Baden Section	7,874	13,622	8	13,605	-	222
Wuerttemberg Section	15,196	7,514	2,808	3,648	173	25
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	58,210	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	18,281	3,915	66,377	-	-	39

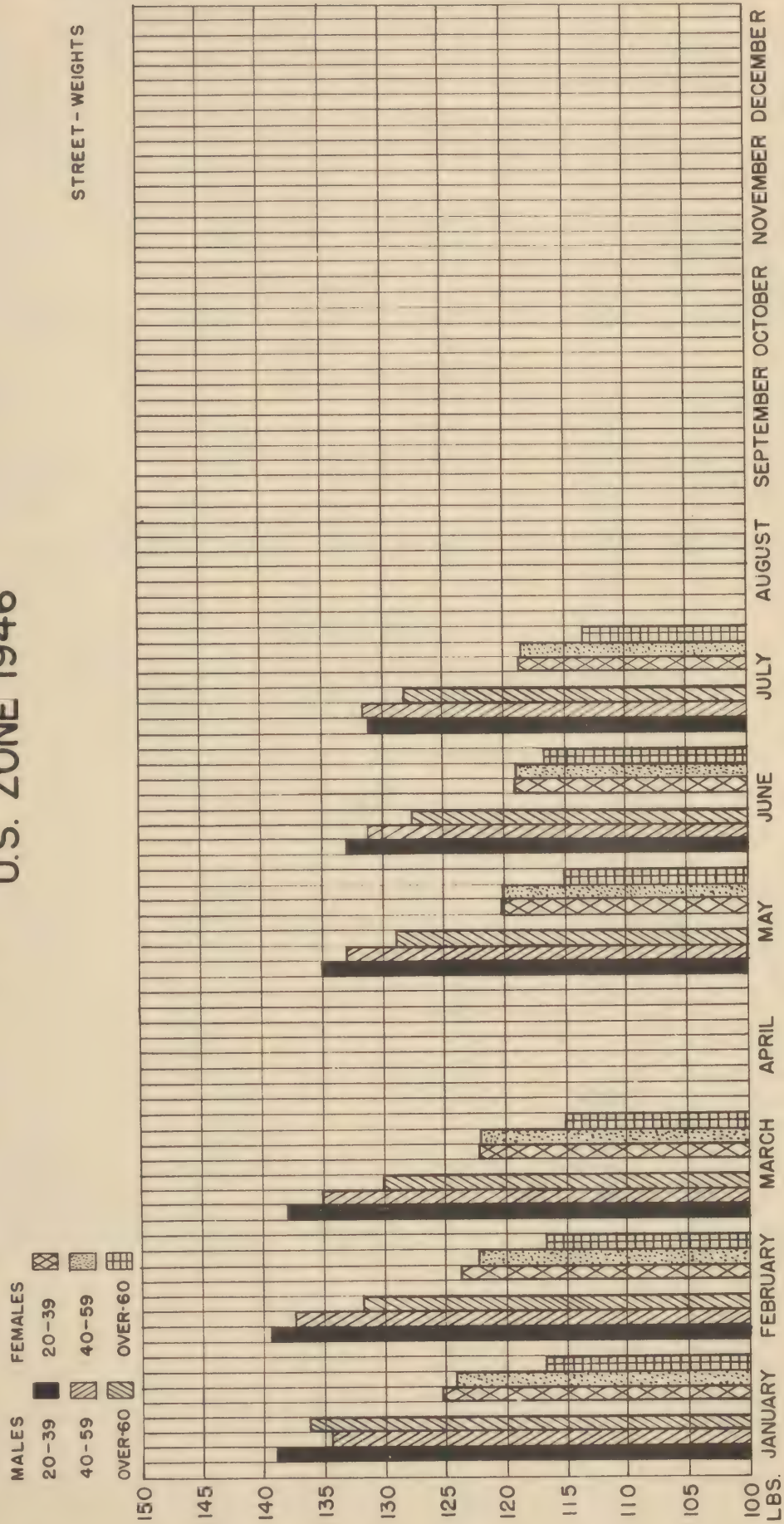
FIGURE 32

REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
DURING JULY 1946

Area and Disease	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	31,860	33,544	681,584	25,084	199	2,170
LAND BAVARIA	11,011	3,754	31,394	17	-	2,078
Mainfranken	3,220	12	1,133	-	-	1
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	3,314	359	1,274	11	-	198
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	2,445	2,520	11,249	4	-	1,861
Schwaben	939	246	17,694	1	-	15
Oberbayern	1,093	617	44	1	-	3
LAND GREATER HESSE	13,707	18,377	5,844	18,377	-	84
RB Kassel	10,114	17,297	5,767	17,297	-	84
RB Wiesbaden	2,490	751	68	751	-	0
RB Hessen	1,103	329	9	329	-	0
LAND WUERTTEMBERG- BADEN	4,275	11,413	1,606	6,690	199	6
Baden Section	10	3,458	24	3,458	11	3
Wuerttemberg Section	4,265	7,955	1,582	3,232	188	3
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	71,920	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	2,867	-	570,820	-	-	2

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FIGURE 33
MEAN WEIGHT OF GERMAN CIVILIANS
U.S. ZONE 1946



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

FIGURE 34

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 6,531 ADULT GERMAN CIVILIANS
IN UNITED STATES ZONE DURING JUNE 1946 a/

AGE GROUP	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
<u>MALES</u>			
Number Weighed	1,623	1,709	890
Average Weight (lbs)	135.2	131.0	125.8
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0
Deviation from (lbs)	- 6.8	-15.0	-21.2
Standard (%)	- 4.8	-10.3	-14.4
<u>FEMALES</u>			
Number Weighed	978	795	536
Average Weight (lbs)	120.5	121.0	115.1
Normal Standard (lbs)	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation from (lbs)	- 2.5	-11.0	-17.9
Standard (%)	- 2.0	- 8.3	-13.4

a/ Nutrition team data from 4 cities in Greater Hesse, 5 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and 4 in Bavaria.

FIGURE 35

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 7,671 ADULT GERMAN CIVILIANS
IN UNITED STATES ZONE DURING JULY 1946 a/

AGE GROUPS	20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
<u>MALES</u>			
Number Weighed	1,618	2,088	988
Average Weight (lbs)	137.5	133.5	129.8
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0
Deviation from (lbs)	- 4.5	-12.5	-17.2
Standard (%)	- 3.2	- 8.6	-11.7
<u>FEMALES</u>			
Number Weighed	1,326	1,012	639
Average Weight (lbs)	120.3	122.3	114.5
Normal Standard (lbs)	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation from (lbs)	- 2.7	- 9.7	-18.5
Standard (%)	- 2.2	- 7.3	-13.9

a/ Nutrition team data from 5 cities in Bavaria, 5 cities in Greater Hesse and 3 cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

FIGURE 36

GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS
UNITED STATES ZONE a/
(Street Weighing Program, June 1946)

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL US ZONE						
Number Weighed	27,057	25,034	12,067	31,527	27,419	12,958
Mean Weight (lbs)	132.9	131.3	127.5	118.8	118.6	116.7
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	- 9.1	-14.7	-19.5	- 4.2	-13.4	-16.3
from Standard (%)	- 6.4	-10.1	-13.3	- 3.4	-10.2	-12.3
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	12,120	10,921	5,600	13,759	12,368	6,048
Mean Weight (lbs)	133.9	131.7	126.7	120.3	120.1	114.4
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	- 8.1	-14.3	-20.3	- 2.7	-11.9	-18.6
from Standard (%)	- 5.7	- 9.8	-13.8	- 2.2	- 9.0	-14.0
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	8,990	7,986	4,028	11,127	9,275	4,011
Mean Weight (lbs)	133.1	133.9	130.2	117.8	118.9	122.8
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	- 8.9	-12.1	-16.8	- 5.2	-13.1	-10.2
from Standard (%)	- 6.3	- 8.3	-11.4	- 4.2	- 9.9	- 7.7
GREATER HESSE						
Number Weighed	5,947	6,127	2,439	6,641	5,776	2,899
Mean Weight (lbs)	130.5	127.4	124.7	117.3	114.8	112.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-11.5	-18.6	-22.3	- 5.7	-17.2	-20.1
from Standard (%)	- 8.1	-12.7	-15.2	- 4.6	-13.0	-15.1

a/ Total Weighed - 136,062. Weights obtained by German civilians.

FIGURE 37

GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS
UNITED STATES ZONE a/
(Street Weighing Program, July 1946)

AGE GROUP	MALE			FEMALE		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL US ZONE						
Number Weighed	27,807	25,406	13,309	32,081	29,503	13,948
Mean Weight (lbs)	131.3	131.6	128.2	118.6	118.5	113.4
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-10.7	-14.4	-18.8	- 4.4	-13.5	-19.6
from Standard (%)	- 7.5	- 9.9	-12.8	- 3.6	-10.2	-14.7
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	12,373	11,343	6,185	15,030	13,749	7,057
Mean Weight (lbs)	130.9	132.0	128.0	119.5	118.1	113.1
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-11.1	-14.0	-19.0	- 3.5	-13.9	-19.9
from Standard (%)	- 7.8	- 9.6	-12.9	- 2.9	-10.5	-14.9
GREATER HESSE						
Number Weighed	5,920	5,705	3,072	5,748	6,128	2,801
Mean Weight (lbs)	130.9	130.2	127.6	115.7	120.1	113.1
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	-11.1	-15.8	-19.4	- 7.3	-11.9	-19.9
from Standard (%)	- 7.8	-10.8	-13.2	- 5.9	- 9.0	-15.0
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	9,514	8,358	4,052	11,303	9,626	4,090
Mean Weight (lbs)	132.2	132.00	129.0	119.0	118.2	114.0
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation (lbs)	- 9.8	-14.0	-18.0	- 4.0	-13.8	-19.0
from Standard (%)	- 6.9	- 9.5	-12.2	- 3.25	-10.45	-14.3

a/ Total Weighed - 142,054. Weights obtained by German Civilians.

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FIGURE 38

STATUS OF BEDS
GERMAN CIVILIAN AND PRISONER OF WAR HOSPITALS
U.S. ZONE
(1 November 1945 to 1 August 1946)

Area and Period	Beds Available			Beds Occupied			Percent of Beds Occupied					
	1 November	1 March	1 July	1 August	1 November	1 March	1 July	1 August	1 November	1 March	1 July	1 August
TOTAL	201,281	220,059	181,812	176,765	146,354	185,440	148,688	144,838	72.7	83.2	81.8	81.9
Civilians	113,886	160,539	165,617	167,649	87,976	140,718	138,452	139,524	77.7	87.7	83.6	83.2
Prisoners of War	87,395	59,520	16,195	9,116	58,378	44,722	10,236	5,314	66.8	75.1	63.2	58.3
BAVARIA	101,332	101,288	89,376	85,807	72,813	91,985	72,616	72,491	71.9	90.8	81.2	84.5
Civilians	61,884	78,129	78,431	79,024	44,619	75,144	65,091	68,311	72.1	96.2	83.0	86.4
Prisoners of War	39,448	23,159	10,945	6,783	28,194	16,841	7,525	4,180	71.4	72.7	68.8	61.6
GREATER HESSE	50,690	54,107	40,120	40,035	36,365	42,938	32,956	33,678	71.7	79.4	82.1	84.1
Civilians	20,719	34,828	38,620	38,952	17,406	29,672	32,225	32,980	83.0	85.2	83.4	84.7
Prisoners of War	29,971	19,279	1,500	1,083	18,959	13,266	731	698	63.2	68.8	48.7	64.4
WURTEMBERG-BADEN	34,835	46,742	34,179	31,933	23,775	40,827	28,160	26,892	68.2	87.3	82.3	84.2
Civilians	18,074	29,660	30,429	30,683	13,261	26,212	26,180	26,456	78.5	88.4	86.0	86.2
Prisoners of War	16,761	17,082	3,750	1,250	10,514	14,615	1,980	436	62.7	85.6	52.8	34.9
BREMEN ENCLAVE	6,188	5,173	6,099	6,666	5,165	a/	4,960	5,410	83.5	a/	81.3	81.2
Civilians	4,973	5,173	6,099	6,666	4,454	a/	4,960	5,410	89.0	a/	81.3	81.2
Prisoners of War	1,215	--	--	--	711	--	--	--	58.5	--	--	--
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	8,236	12,749	12,038	12,324	8,236	9,690	9,996	10,367	100.0	84.0	83.0	84.1
Civilians	8,236	12,749	12,038	12,324	8,236	9,690	9,996	10,367	100.0	84.0	83.0	84.1
Prisoners of War	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

a/ Figures not available.

FIGURE 39

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE
FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1946 b/

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Cotial vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Erysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Open tuberculousis of cattle	Pitroplasmosis of cattle
TOTAL US ZONE MAR 1946	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	230	47	1	17	-	36	-	415	-	-	275	469	9	-	33	2	-
TOTAL US ZONE APR 1946	-	-	31	2	37	-	-	4	350	17	17	3	9	-	19	-	807	-	-	2	187	14	-	1	13	-
TOTAL US ZONE MAY 1946	-	-	29	19	27	-	-	-	11	766	32	6	17	-	47	-	611	-	-	3	148	5	-	4	20	-
TOTAL US ZONE JUNE 1946	-	1	17	36	7	-	-	-	10	1124	371	9	98	-	19	4	426	-	-	1	278	6	-	-	8	11
LAND BAVARIA	-	1	16	-	7	-	-	-	-	637	-	8	98	-	7	-	426	-	-	-	244	5	-	-	-	-
Unterfranken a/																										
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken a/																										
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz a/																										
Schwaben a/																										
Oberbayern a/										92	-	8	92	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE										288	371	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	11
Kassel			1	36	-				-	111	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiestaden			1	-	-				-	79	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hessen			-	36	-				-	98	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN										199	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
Baden			-	-	-				-	76	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8
Wuerttemberg			-	-	-				10	123	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	8
BREMEN ENCLAVE			-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)			-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Data for these Regierungsbezirke not reported separately, but included in total for Bavaria.
b/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

FIGURE 40

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE
FOR MONTH OF JULY 1946 b/

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

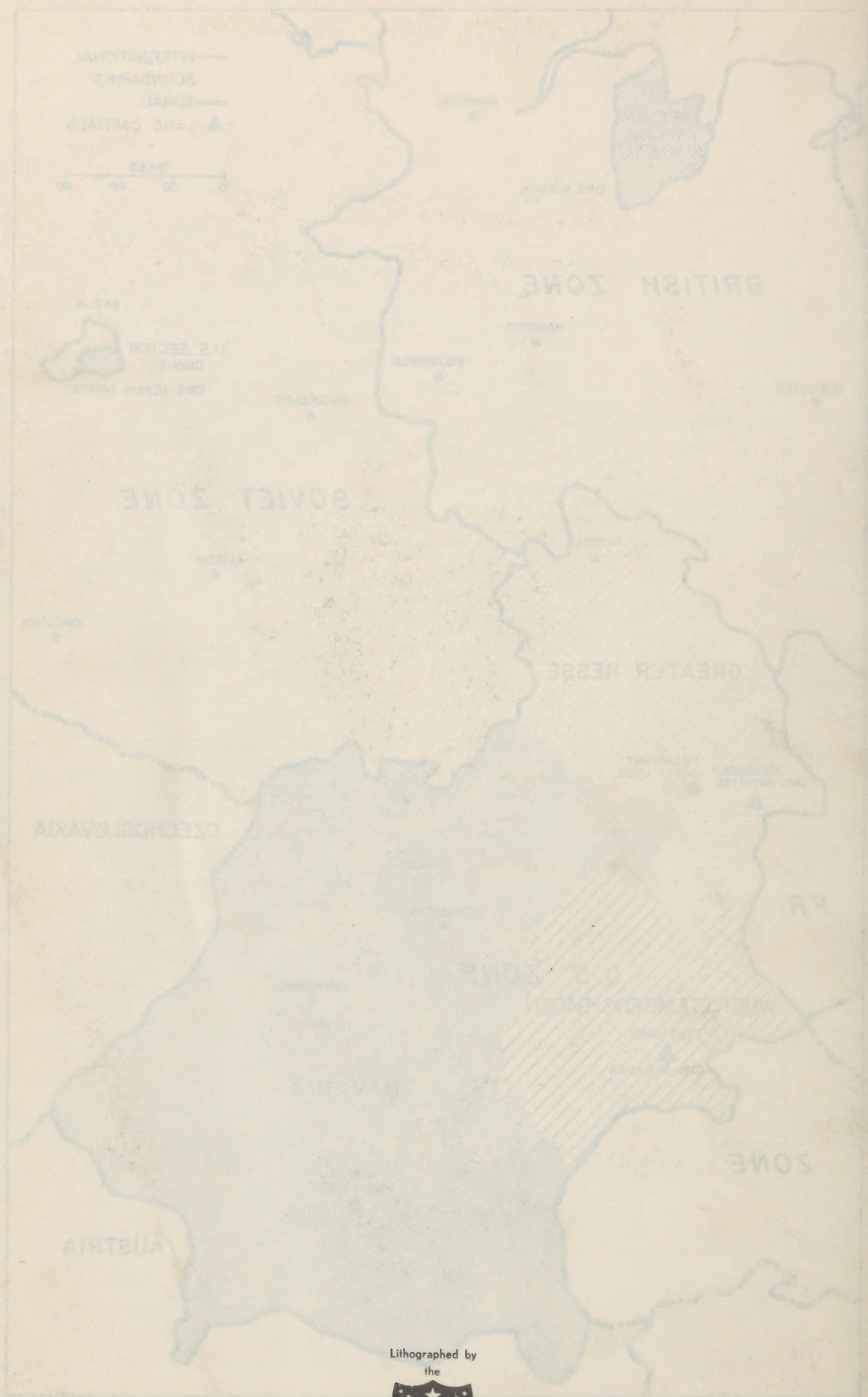
AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Cottal vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Krysiplas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichoemoniasis of cattle	Open tuberculosis of cattle	Piroplasmosis of cattle
TOTAL US ZONE APR 1946	-	-	31	2	37	-	-	-	4	350	17	3	9	-	19	-	807	-	-	2	187	14	-	1	13	5
TOTAL US ZONE MAY 1946	-	-	29	19	27	-	-	-	11	766	32	6	17	-	47	-	611	-	-	3	148	5	-	4	20	11
TOTAL US ZONE JUNE 1946	-	1	17	36	7	-	-	-	10	1124	371	9	98	-	19	4	426	-	-	1	278	6	-	1	8	2
TOTAL US ZONE JULY 1946	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1630	360	10	93	-	22	-	264	-	-	2	217	4	-	1	8	11
LAND BAVARIA	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	788	-	8	91	-	9	-	264	-	-	-	203	3	-	1	-	2
Unterfranken a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberfranken und	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mittelfranken a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niederbayern und	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberpfalz a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwaben a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	85	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	360	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	2
Kassel	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	360	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	318	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	8	-
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	-
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	181	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Data for these Regierungsbezirke not reported separately, but included in total for Bavaria.

b/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

AUGUST 1946





Lithographed by
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